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COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

of the Whigs of Fayette-
d in the Town Hall on Sa-
the 3d July, upon motion,
Anderson was called to the Chair
McGilvary appointed Secretary.
n, a Committee consisting of
Gen. John Winslow, Jas.
Ecter, and Wm. Husket, was
dent resolutions for the con-
ing meeting, who reported the
were unanimously adopted:

a Ratification meeting of
Fayetteville, held in the
on the 30th June, it was
ent to organise for the cam-

AND GRAHAM CLUB:

d, That a Scott and Graham
e organised; and that the said
sist of a President, twenty
ies, two Secretaries, a Trea-
mittee of Finance and Cor-
and an Executive Committee.

d, That the several Committees
respectively consist of five mem-
appointed by the President of

olved, That the regular meetings
club shall be held on the first and
Wednesday evenings of each month;
d, however, that the President may
time, in his discretion, call a meet-
the consideration of business.

olved, That the Secretaries shall
proceedings in a well bound book
the purpose, in which the
several members shall be en-

olved, That a Committee be ap-
the Officers for the organiza-
ub.

ance with the 5th resolution,
ointed the following Of-
ent at organization of

J. HALE, President.
Vice Presidents.—A. A. T. Smith,
A. McL. Lon, W. J. An-
H. Winslow, Dr. B. W. Rob-
Russell, H. Lilly, Walter
W. Webb, Jas. Kyle, Jr.,
A. W. Scott, Thos. S.
Harmon, James Sandy,
O. P. Stark, Major C.
J. Evans.
Secretaries.—James M. Williams
Anderson.
Treasurer.—Alex'r Johnson, Jr.
ing, a committee to
his thanks for the be-
ing, owing somewhat at
to the duty of those
himself, had preferred
other candidates.
then offered the
which was unanimous-

meeting, reposing
the Executive Com-
Whig State Con-
ey consent and desire
Elector for the
entitled to its members
them—simply suggesting
Esq. of Raleigh, as
that position.
Wm. J. Anderson, Esq.,
ly.
that the Committee of Cor-
directed to extend to the
GRAHAM a cordial invita-
a public Dinner in this
after his return to N.
suit his convenience, as a
gh regard for himself indi-
appreciation of his em-
ices, to the State and Na-
es stations to which he

ing, the meeting was
Messrs. Banks, Haigh, Ful-

djourned, upon motion,
P. M.
E. J. HALE, Pres't.
McGILVARY, Acting Sec'y.

has appointed the follow-

Committee.—Jas. Banks, W.
P. Buxton, Wm. Taylor,

Committee.—E. L. Pember-
Nash, John Shaw, John Mc-
W. F. Moore.
Committee.—William H.
J. Anderson, Gen'l John
R. W. Robinson.

Fayetteville.—Mr. Wm. G.
appointed Teller, to fill
occasioned by the death of
and Wm. A. Rose Discount
Mr. Matthews.

OFFICE ESTABLISHED.—Red
county, Wm. McNeill,

ESTABLISHED.—Silver Hill, Davidson

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1852.

We understand that William Shaw, Esq. is a candidate for the State Senate in this county.

WHIG MOVEMENTS.—A Barbecue was given by the Whigs of Raleigh, on Saturday last, to Messrs. Miller and Geo. W. Haywood, Delegates from that place to the National Convention. A large number of Whigs were present, the Hon. John H. Bryan presiding, assisted by Messrs. Lemay and Primrose as Vice Presidents.—Speeches were delivered by Gen. Haywood, Mr. Miller, Hon. R. S. Donnell, M. W. Ransom, S. H. Rogers, and B. F. Moore. The Register says that the day passed off gloriously.

The first Scott and Graham Club in the State was formed at Raleigh on Thursday last—Seaton Giles, Esq. President, Geo. L. Gould, C. C. Raboteau, and W. H. Harrison, Vice Presidents, and E. L. Harding and Ed. Yarborough, Jr. Secretaries. Speeches were delivered by Messrs Gould, Giles, Raboteau, Miller, and J. F. Taylor.

Ratification meetings have been held in Warrenton, Newbern, and Edenton.

A COMPLIMENT.—At a great Ratification meeting at Hartford, Conn., the following was among the resolutions unanimously adopted, on motion of the Hon. Mr. DIXON:

Resolved, That we accept and ratify with the utmost satisfaction the nomination of William A. Graham of North Carolina, as the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency, and that in him we see a genuine, true, unflinching Whig of the old North State,—one in whom implicit confidence may be placed in any possible emergency, and that we rejoice in the opportunity afforded us of showing through him the deep respect and regard which we entertain for the liberal and patriotic Whigs of North Carolina.

"Mr. Kerr is represented by the Observer as saying, in his speech at this place, when alluding to the basis of representation in the Legislature, that "there was no party in North Carolina *in favor of changing the basis*." Of course this proposition was intended to set the white ground of the two bases of representation in the Senate and in the House."

North Carolinian.

If it had been so intended, would not Mr. Kerr and the Observer have said the *bases*, instead of "the *basis*"? "Of course" the Carolinian knows that they would.

PLANK ROAD DIVIDEND.—It will be seen that the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road has been able to make a dividend of three per cent. on its receipts for the first 4½ months of operations, and those months, too, among the dullest in the year.

In addition to the Dividend, 11 per ct. of the receipts has been reserved as a fund for repairs and reconstruction.

In the Supreme Court of North Carolina, on receiving authentic information of the death of Mr. Clay, it was, on motion of the Attorney General, ordered by the Court, that in respect of the high character, eminent abilities, and long and illustrious public services of the deceased, no further business will be done on this day; and that the Court be adjourned until to-morrow morning, nine o'clock A. M.

DROWNED.—A negro man named Hardy, belonging to Robert P. Alston, Esq. of Chatham county, fell from the steamer Rowan, at White Hall Landing, last week, and was drowned. His fall was not seen by any one on the Rowan, but by the hands on another boat which was approaching. His hat was found, but not his body. The owner had effected insurance on his life in the N. C. Mutual.

We learn that this is the first instance of a death, from any cause, of any person on the Merchants' line of boats.

We learn that the blow with an axe by which David Barfield of Wayne county lately killed Benjamin Weeks in Sampson county, was aimed at another man, with whom Barfield had had a fight. The blow accidentally fell on Weeks, fractured his scull, and he died two days after. We have not heard of the arrest of Barfield.

We are indebted to the Hon. Alfred Dockery for Part the first of the President's Annual Message and accompanying documents, a volume of 469 pages, which the Printer to Congress has managed to issue from the press in the wonderfully short time of *seven months!* We have some reason to hope that the other Parts of this Public Document will be out of press before the expiration of the present Congress (not the present session) on the 3d of March next.

The present contract system of printing for Congress is disgraceful to that body, as well in the bad manner as in the time of its execution. Of course no legislation can be understandingly based on public documents which the members of Congress cannot see till their sessions are near their end.

We ought to acknowledge, also, the occasional receipt, from various members of both Houses, of speeches, &c.

"AID AND COMFORT TO THE ENEMY."—Messrs. Stephens, Toombs, and Johnson of Georgia, White and Abercrombie of Alabama, Brooke of Miss., Faulkner of Va., and Gentry and Williams of Tennessee, nine members of Congress, have issued a Manifesto declaring their determination not to support Gen. Scott. Some of these gentlemen have been *fishy* politicians for a good while past, apparently anxious for an opportunity to go over bodily to the enemy, whom they have "aided and comforted" as far as possible before an open breach, which could not be safely effected without a plausible pretext.

That pretext is afforded by the nomination of Gen. Scott—and they are now off. They are all from States where Locofocoism is either predominant, or where parties are so nearly balanced that the seceders doubtless expect their own influence to turn the scale. They all evidently intend and expect to be on the strong side. And they will undoubtedly be, except as to the Tennesseeans, and their case is doubtful. We think there is at least a strong probability that that State will vote for Scott and Graham, in spite of the defection of Messrs. Gentry and Williams.

The pretext is a flimsy one. They say:

"He [Gen. Scott] obstinately refused, up to the time of his nomination, to give any public opinion in favor of that series of measures of the last Congress known as the compromise; the permanent maintenance of which with us is a question of paramount importance. Nor has he since his nomination made any declaration of his *approval* of those measures as a final adjustment of the issues in controversy.

"It is true the resolutions of the Convention that nominated him are as clear and as explicit upon this question as need be; but Gen. Scott, in his letter of acceptance, which contains all that we have from him on that matter, does not give them the approval of his judgment. This he seems studiously to have avoided. He accepts the nomination "with the resolutions annexed."

Now these gentlemen well know, that, though Gen. Scott, from a mistaken sense of decency, as we think, refused "to give any *public* opinion" on the subject—they *well know*, we say, that he never hesitated in conversation to give just such opinions as they require; and moreover, that he labored, perhaps as effectively as any one of those men, to secure the adoption of the Compromise. Under these circumstances, to refuse to support him because he did not give any "*public*" opinion, is about as shallow a pretext as we have heard of.—And yet it is equalled by the one that succeeds it, viz: that Gen. Scott has not made "any declaration of his *approval* of those measures," &c.

Plain honest men, not in search of a pretext, had read Gen. Scott's letter differently. He not only "*accepts* the nomination with the resolutions annexed," (which we understand to be as emphatic in regard to the resolutions as to the nomination;) but he goes on to say, that "the political principles and measures laid down in those resolutions are so broad that but little is left for me to add." This is another affirmation of the resolutions—which resolutions, be it observed, the nine say "are as clear and as explicit as need be." Again, Gen. Scott, evidently alluding to the fugitive law, says, "I should neither countenance nor tolerate any sedition, disorder, faction, or resistance to the Law or the Union, on any pretext, in any part of the land." And finally, he says, "for my adherence to the principles of the Whig party, as *expressed in the resolutions of the Convention*," "discountenancing all political agitation injurious to the interests of society and dangerous to the Union," he pledges "the known incidents of a long public life."

These assurances are strong enough for those who were not predetermined to bolt.

The nine further say, that Gen. Scott has suffered his name to be held up as a candidate for the Presidency by the open and avowed enemies of the Compromise, and that he permitted himself to be used by the freesoilers in the Convention to defeat Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster.

Well, not one of the Locofoco candidates was in any better condition. Gen. Pierce, who will doubtless receive the ardent support of these nine renegades, is likewise supported by the Van Burens, Halletts, Rantouls, &c., and was used by the Freesoilers in the Locofoco Convention to defeat every one of the eleven candidates who had pledged themselves to veto any bill to repeal the fugitive law—he himself having carefully avoided any such pledge, either before or after his nomination.

THAT EDGECOMBE WRITER.—The Wilmington Journal declares that the writer in the Tarborough Southerner, who praised Mr. Kerr and his speech so highly, is a "bitter Whig." The Tarborough Southerner, which probably knows more about it than the Journal, inasmuch as the article originally appeared in that paper, contradicts the Journal. The "Southerner" itself, we learn from the Raleigh Register, says that the writer in question "rather inclines to Democratic principles,—a little more so, it seems, than to Democratic men,—for this reason we thought him entitled to the privilege of being heard in a Democratic Newspaper!"

THE "BLANK LEAF."—The readers of the North Carolinian will doubtless believe, on reading an article in that paper, that it is the Whigs who say that "Gen. Pierce is *a blank leaf*," upon which politicians of different sections may write whatever they please. The General is not indebted to the Whigs for that singular *compliment*. It was the boast of a Locofoco member of the Convention which nominated him, in a speech publicly delivered in that body.

The Carolinian defends the action of its Convention in refusing to make a Platform before it made a candidate. But what said Mr. Dobbin? *He* wanted a candidate to suit principles previously defined, and not principles to suit a candidate. And what said Mr. Robinson, of Indiana, another member of that Convention? "*If the democracy* (said he) *nominate a candidate without first laying down their principles, they will be utterly and irretrievably* DISGRACED *and* DEFEATED *in the ensuing contest, as they deserve to be.*"

We leave the matter to be settled between Messrs. Dobbin and Robinson on the one side, and the Carolinian on the other.

JUST VIEWS.—To those Whigs who are indisposed to abide by the decision of their National Convention (and we are gratified to know that their number is daily growing less,) we commend the example of the Editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer, and of the Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden, both Delegates, one from Virginia and the other from Maine. The former was a devoted friend to Mr. Fillmore, voted for him to the last, and would have voted for him, if he could, till election day in November. But, says he, "after the Platform was laid down, the friends of Mr. Fillmore in the Convention were in honor bound to support the nominee, provided he accepted the Platform. This Gen. Scott has done." The Intelligencer, therefore, earnestly advocates Gen. Scott's election.

Mr. Fessenden, who voted for Scott, did not approve of the Platform. But, in a speech to his constituents, he says,

"He felt that *as an honorable man, he could not, after a declaration of principles had been adopted by the convention, by a very large majority, remain aloof and aid in the nomination of a candidate to be placed upon that platform, and then* REPUDIATE THE ONE, WHILE HE ADOPTED THE OTHER. After the best consideration he could give the question under these aspects, he had concluded that he would not be justified in withdrawing from the convention, and thus diminishing the numerical strength of the candidate of his State, and he must therefore remain and accept the action of the convention as a whole, *taking the platform and the candidate together*. And he felt that in so doing, he was yielding only a point of feeling, inasmuch as the series of measures alluded to was unquestionably a compromise, and had resulted in a settlement *in fact* of the questions at issue."

This is undoubtedly the true view of Whig duty. There are circumstances which, if they had happened, would have justified the Whigs of the South in failing to vote for Gen. Scott. For instance, if the Convention had refused to adopt a sound Platform. Then it would have been their duty to retire, and leave the nomination and the election to those who refused to do them justice. Or, after that sound Platform was adopted, if Gen. Scott had refused to pledge himself to abide by and maintain it. Then there would have been no obligation to sustain him. But, with a Platform perfectly satisfactory, and Gen. Scott fully committed to it, we think the Southern Whigs are bound to maintain it and him.

The Carolinian may rest assured that the Observer will support Scott and Graham none the less earnestly because it is done after deliberation, and in the full conviction of its propriety in every point of view. If Gen. Scott had stood in any equivocal position on the Southern question, we would *not* have supported him.—Being sound, we do support him, as one who has served his country bravely and faithfully and most usefully for forty years, whose personal character is unblemished, and who is in every respect the superior of Franklin Pierce.

Presidential Electors.—Could we not procure the services of an Elector in this District without the trouble and expense of a Convention? It is a bad season of the year for such assemblages, and if our banner man can be selected without this formality, we are in favor of it. Perhaps the object designed could be accomplished by correspondence, or by a County nomination. We throw out the suggestion, not because we are opposed to a District Convention, but to elicit opinion. We are always ready to meet our political friends in Convention, or out of it.

Wilmington Herald.

A NOBLE TRIBUTE.

Henry Clay, in the Senate of the United States in 1850, thus spoke of Gen. Scott and the Mexican war:

"I must take this opportunity to say, that, for skill—for science—for strategy—for bold and daring fighting—for chivalry of individuals and masses, that portion of the Mexican war which was conducted by the gallant Scott as chief commander, stands unrivalled either by the deeds of Cortez himself or by those of any other commander in ancient or modern times."

ABOUT EQUAL TO A FORGERY.—The Washington Union quotes from the Louisiana Courier, an article on the Whig Platform, in which occurs the following paragraph:—

"The Whig Convention accepts the Compromise "*until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation.*" Now, is this to be called a *final* settlement? Why, the free-soilers ask for nothing more at present. They are willing to wait until time shall show how absolutely impossible it will be execute the fugitive-slave law in the northern and eastern States."

And the article goes on to argue at length that this reservation was introduced to please the abolitionists.

Now by turning to the resolution of the Platform, it will be seen that the Courier and the Union stop in the middle of a sentence which is not even divided by a comma. The resolution says,—

"So far as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist on their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation *to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand and the abuse of their powers on the other—not impairing their present efficiency to carry out the requirements of the Constitution.*"

All this part which we print in *Italics* the Courier and the Union take care to omit; and thus, whilst committing an act equivalent to a forgery, virtually confess that their readers can only be deceived by its suppression.

These papers have the effrontery to say that the resolution, *as they state it*, was intended to give Gen. Scott an opportunity, after attaining power, to "urge further legislation to do away with the fugitive slave act."

Such is the vile system already resorted to by the Locofocos to defeat Scott and Graham.

FROM THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

THE DISCUSSION AT ELIZABETHTOWN.

I am not Anthropos: but I heard the discussion between Gov. Reid and Mr. Kerr—and I do say that I paid particular attention to it, and that Anthropos is correct to the letter of my understanding of the discussion. Now I will give my understanding of the matter relative to the two points in issue—that is the "Homestead Bill" and "Free Suffrage." Mr. Kerr asked the Governor, why he did not propose the amendment of the Constitution, in relation to Free Suffrage, while a member of the Senate in the General Assembly, inasmuch as he contended that that was the proper place to propose and make amendments.

Gov. Reid.—"With the same propriety I might ask Mr. Kerr, why *he* did not propose the amendment—but the reason is this, that I was not there in the *proper place* to agitate the question, and preferred doing it, when before the whole people of the State."

Mr. Kerr.—"Then you have come up to my doctrine that the people should act upon it and not the Legislature."

The Homestead Bill.—Mr. Kerr condemned this species of plunder, &c., but that Gov. Reid, when he comes to address you, will laud the measure, and the hardy pioneers of the West. Let the Gov. tell you whether he is in favor of it, &c. &c.

Gov. Reid.—"I do not think it fair to be called upon to give my views upon this question, for it has not yet passed both branches of Congress, and it is not fairly before the people—but those hardy pioneers who go to the West, are as much entitled to bounties as any one else; they are fellow citizens, our own kinsmen, many of them are your own relations, and it is unjust to denounce them as piferers, and as colleaguering with the Northern Capitalists, to rob the government of the public lands."

I ask any one whether this of itself is not taking ground in favor of the measure? If Gov. Reid was opposed to it, why did he not say so without equivocation or dodging? If not in favor of it, why say the "hardy pioneers" were entitled to bounties—why say that it was not fair for Mr. Kerr to call upon him to give his opinion upon a measure that had not passed both branches of Congress? If he was opposed to it, it was his duty, as a citizen, more particularly as Governor canvassing the State, to have used his influence against it before it passed Congress—it would be too late, after the matter had become a law; it would not be before the people then, but it is now that it is before the people, and it is now that all men should express themselves upon it, while they may do good.

Gov. Reid said nothing, I am almost *positively* certain, about his being a young man while in the Senate, as a reason why he did not propose "Free Suffrage"—there was nothing of that stated in the Carolinian of the 26th June. If the Journal and Carolinian have communications contradicting the report of Anthropos and this article, why do they not publish them? I am responsible for what I say, and I suppose Anthropos is too—he and I are not alone in the opinion and report. I say emphatically that Gov. Reid left the impression upon my mind, and I believe of every person I have heard speak about it, except one or two Democrats, that he was not in favor of the Homestead Bill by inference, but that he was openly in favor of it.

Old Bladen is right for Scott and Graham, and no mistake.

ALLEGHANY.

A new and large and splendid steamer, called the North Carolina, has just been put on the Bay Line, from Norfolk to Baltimore. She is 250 feet long, and 34 feet wide, measuring 850 tons. She cost $100,000, and will accommodate about 200 passengers.

It it due to the memory of Mr. Clay to say, that of the many distinguished men who have ended their lives at the seat of government, and whose stations and virtues claimed for their ashes every mark of respect, there has not been one at whose obsequies the public heart has been so deeply affected. The feeling of every one seems to be as though he had lost a personal friend; indeed, for hardly any other public man was the sentiment of affection ever so universally blended with that of boundless admiration. Who without emotion ever heard uttered the name of "THE GALLANT HARRY CLAY," and in what assembly was it ever uttered that three cheers did not spontaneously and instantly make the welkin ring?

"Statesman, yet friend to truth! of soul sincere,
Of action faithful, and in honor clear!
Who broke no promise, serv'd no private end,
Who gained no title, and who lost no friend!
Ennobled by himself, by all approved,
Praised, wept, and honor'd by the land he loved."

As one of the most ardent and eloquent advocates of civil liberty which our country has produced, his death will be wept by the votaries of freedom all over the world. Throughout his own country it will be felt as having left a void among its great men which the present generation cannot expect to see filled.—*Nat. Intel.*

Sampson.—The Democrats have nominated Dr. Thos. Bunting for the Senate, and Hardy Herring and A. B. Chesnut for the Commons. They have also recommended Col. S. J. Person, of New Hanover, for Elector, and J. G. Shepherd, of Cumberland, as Alternate Elector.

One of the resolutions makes quite a discovery, and a happiness, as thus:

"Resolved, That in the Hon. Wm. R. King we find a statesman, a patriot, and a SAMPSONIAN by birth, and that even the mention of his name in connection with the highest office within the gift of the people, should fill our hearts with delight."

Easily gratified fellows, those Sampsonian Democrats!—*Wilmington Herald.*

It will be seen from the following, that the N. Y. Evening Post, the leading abolition locofoco paper of that State, now earnest in supporting Pierce and King, clearly exposes, admits, and glories in, the *cheat* which the Locofoco National Convention attempted to put off on the country by its Platform. It shows what value is set on that Platform by the Locofocos themselves, and what reliance the South may place on it:—

DEMOCRATIC VIEW OF THE QUESTION.

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST.

THE KENTUCKY RESOLUTIONS.

Certain of the Virginia journals have volunteered a defence of those Northern Democrats who formerly belonged to the free-soil division of their party, and who have signified a sort of acquiescence in the platform agreed upon by a committee of the late Democratic Convention at Baltimore.

The Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, according to them—and our readers will remember that several days since we took the same view of the matter—lay down maxims of construction which, if applied to the constitution, make the fugitive slave law a palpable violation of that instrument. By solemnly adopting the Kentucky resolutions, say those commentators, the Convention gave up the slave law.

It is certainly fair to suppose that when we once lay down a principle as established, any subsequent declaration inconsistent with it must be abandoned as soon as the inconsistency is pointed out. For example, if it be taken as a universal axiom that all the heavenly bodies rise in the east, the New Jersey poet, who apostrophized the evening star in these words, "Bright star of night, slow-rising in the west," must be considered as having made a mistake, and would no doubt himself, after a conversation with any tolerably well-informed astronomer, have acknowledged his error.

In like manner, if the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions are acknowledged by the Democratic party as guides in the interpretation of the constitution, any thing which contradicts them is of course no part of the Democratic creed. If a Convention of the *party issues a declaration affirming them to contain the true political doctrine, and at the same time commends any public measure which is in direct opposition to them* the COMMENDATION GOES FOR NOTHING.

Perhaps we have taken too much pains in stating a point so clear, particularly as we do not acknowledge any binding force in the platform, either as regards the members of the Convention or the candidates. What we have said is for the benefit of those who are in any way embarrassed by the platform.

The Enquirer hints that Mr. Graham's resigning is a reflection on Gen. Scott, who does not resign his commission. There is no resemblance in the two cases. Mr. Graham held an office which controlled much patronage—not so with Gen. Scott. He has no patronage whatever in his gift.

Richmond Whig.

Anecdote of Gen. Scott.—The Tecumseh (Mich.) Herald relates the following anecdote:

"A citizen of our town gives a remark made by Gen. Scott at Fort George, in 1813. A British flag was sent to the American army. The carrier was sent to Gen. Scott's tent, and said to him: 'Our General has sent me with this flag to request that you surrender to him, for if you do not, he shall be compelled to storm the fort, and he will not be responsible for the Indians.' The reply of Gen. Scott was this: 'Tell your General to come on and storm the fort, and *I* will be responsible for the Indians.'"

A NEW SONG TO AN OLD TUNE.

**The man who fights and faints away,
May live some other part to play;
But he that is in battle slain,
Will never live to be the standard bearer of the democratic party in a Presidential campaign.**

William A. Graham.—The news of the nomination of Mr. Graham for Vice President was received here by the Whigs, last evening, with universal and heartfelt satisfaction. A more fitting and acceptable selection could not have been made. Mr. Graham is one of the most eminent and influential Whigs of the staunch old North State. He has served with credit in Congress, and now fills, most creditably, the office of Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Fillmore called him to the head of that Department on the death of General Taylor, and no member of the present able Cabinet has better discharged the duties of his responsible station. Mr. Graham is a gentleman of excellent abilities, fine attainments, sufficient legislative experience, urbane and dignified deportment—in fact, he possesses every qualification requisite in the presiding officer of the Senate. His position and party relations are of a character to conciliate the esteem and support of the whole country. The *Express*, of this morning, says: "If strength were wanted to a ticket headed by General Scott, it would be found in the name of William A. Graham, of North Carolina, who received the unanimous nomination for Vice President on the second ballot.—He is a statesman that North Carolina has delighted to honor, and the people of the whole Union learned to respect."

Buffalo (N. Y.) Commercial Advertiser.

Gen. Scott's public letters and public acts are legitimate subjects of fair criticism, but we regret to see that already the work of defamation of his private character has been commenced, and that the old charges that he robbed his soldiers of two months pay, and showed a want of nerve in two affairs of honor, have been waked from their long rest. The day has gone by when the American people can be persuaded that Winfield Scott is either a rogue or a coward. Had his love of money been able to overcome his love of country, he would have listened to Mexico's offer of a million of money and an imperial diadem; and had he been a coward, successive Presidents of the United States, including Jackson and Polk, would never have entrusted him with the command of the gallant armies of the Union. It says little for Jackson or Polk, when the charge is made that they entrusted the safety and honor of the country to the keeping of a *coward*. But what a marvellous change has taken place in the Democracy in the last four years. In 1848, when General Taylor was before the country as a candidate for the Presidency, the Democracy were excessively indignant, because, as a military man was to be the candidate of the Whigs, they had not selected Scott instead of Taylor—that Scott had claims upon the Whig party which, in their estimation, were a thousand fold stronger than those of old Zac. But now it is quite another thing, and Scott, after all their glorification, turns out, according to their account, to be a rogue and a coward; and the beauty of the operation is, that if they tell the truth now, they must have known it at the very time when they were besmearing him with their praises—for these charges were based on occurrences which were alleged to have transpired as far back as 1805 or '10. Such is Democratic consistency, and such it will ever be.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

DIED,

In Goldsboro', Wayne county, N. C., on the 4th instant, after a lingering illness, JAMES GRISWOLD, Esq., proprietor of the Rail Road Hotel at Goldsboro', in the 61st year of his age. The deceased was highly respected by all who were so fortunate as to gain his acquaintance, and his death will be lamented by a large number of relatives and personal friends.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

I WILL sell at private sale, the plantation I purchased from Daniel Hackney, in the county of Chatham, known as the St. Lawrence old place, immediately on the road leading from Pittsborough to Ashborough, twelve miles from Pittsborough. The situation is healthy, and the farm considered one of the best for grain in the county. The buildings are good, and in good repair, and the farm is in good condition. The farm contains near Eight Hundred Acres. I will sell it on liberal terms, if the payments are properly secured, and give possession of the farm as the present growing crops are taken off, and of the buildings and premises in the Fall. Any person wishing to purchase this farm, can examine it for themselves, and consult me personally or otherwise as to terms.

ISAAC H. FOLST.

Reed Creek P. O., Randolph Co., } 95*tf
May, 1852. }

Who wants to come to the Railroad?

A Rare Opportunity!

THE subscriber wishes to sell his place, well known as SYLVA GROVE, where his Nurseries and the Female School of that name are located. The place consists of 242 acres, is situate 12 miles from Fair Grove Depot on the N. C. Railroad, 11 miles East of Lexington and 6 miles West of Normal College. The improvements, to-wit: Brick Dwelling, basement, 2 stories and attic, barn, saw mill and out-houses, are among the best and most convenient in Middle Carolina, and Orchards of Apple, Pear, Peach, &c., are the best in the State of the South. A great bargain is offered. A full description of the property and terms will be sent to all applicants, and all information desired given on the premises or otherwise. Address, Fair Grove P. O., Davidson county, N. C.

CHAS MOCK.

Sylva Grove, April 1852. 80-8*3m

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES,

Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.

REFERENCES.—J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensborough; Chas. E. Shober, Salem; Peters, Sloan & Co., McCulloch Mine; Mr Eudy, Hodges Mine; Holmes, Earnhart & Co., Gold Hill, Rowan county; T. S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

Jan'y 22, 1852. 51-y*

SPEECH OF

Hon. JAMES T. MOREHEAD,

AT THE RATIFICATION MEETING IN WASHINGTON CITY.

The Hon. J. T. Morehead, of North Carolina, took the stand, and was received with demonstrations of applause. He said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Although Old Rip Van Winkle has just awaked, [laughter,] he is alive to every thing useful that characterizes him. I came here to-night to counsel with my brother Whigs of every portion of the Union. I came to-night to give in my adhesion to the nominees of the Baltimore Convention; and I now wish to be understood by the people of this nation. I came to Washington a steadfast friend of the present President, professing a people who are devoted to his and his Administration. I came here a Whig, determined to secure Whig success, unless there should be required a sacrifice of principle. It is well known to those who are acquainted with me that I have never been successful in my choice of a Presidential candidate.—[Laughter.] When I came into public life I enrolled my little and humble flag to the mast-head of the statesman whose banner was moistened with the dews of the West. With him I have gone through all vicissitudes; and, however hyperbolical it may seem, I would rather this night vote for him than for any man on earth, leaving it to his executor, aided by the present Administration, to fulfil his term. [Applause.] Next to him, for the last twenty years, I desired to promote to the Presidency a distinguished man who now sleeps but many yards distant, Mr. Webster; not because he was lovee in the South, but because he was a political friend—a friend to the Union, to the constitution, and to liberty. [Applause.] I have no secrets in politics, no secrets as to my preferences for men. If it was left to me as one man, I say I would rather see Daniel Webster in the Presidential chair than any other statesman, except the present incumbent. Why? Because he once had an old debt and because he will never rely on a prescription of satisfaction. [Applause.] Then the question is asked, why is it that I come here to address you? I will tell you. I am a Whig, an American Whig—whose heart is expansive enough to embrace within its influence the entire people of the United States. Whenever I find a man, no matter where destiny has cast his lot, whether he dwells on the Rio Grande or on the Northern Lakes, who stands up to the constitution, the laws and the Union, he is my friend and companion. But am I silly enough to suppose that I am to have *my* way? That two-thirds shall control two-thirds—that two-thirds can control the two-thirds in Congress or am I stark-naked fool enough to believe that in the South there is to be fought this great battle? [Laughter.] As an American, I come into the support of the nominations. I do not receive it as Gen. Scott tie does, but two other considerations more. But I take great pleasure in giving in my full adhesion to the nomination; and it is due to the American Whigs and my Whig friends at home that I should say so.

I do not intend to go into any thing of the history of General Scott; but as a Southern man, whatever his readers and slanderers may say on what we of the South consider something, I have full confidence in General Scott. [Applause.] A more reliable assurance never was tendered to the people than that he is unsectional—not sectional. I was raised among Democrats, and by a slaveholder; and I never knew a man whose cradle, when an infant, was rocked by a slave, and who was nursed in the arms of a slave, whose sympathies were not with slaves, who was more unfriendly or unkind to slaveholders. [Laughter.] I appeal to intimate such a thing against General Scott. I am well aware that I am on delicate ground when the subject; but I think I am not ignorant of the science of the human heart. What! that man unfriendly to the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof, who was always willing to pour out his blood for its maintenance!—[Cries of "Yes," "no!" "Never," "never."] It is an accusation by which half-grown men could be galled. [Laughter.] I will not, then, go into it.

I have my preferences, like other men, and they will never abuse my feelings, or my friends of that sort, against Gen. Scott.

I will detain you one minute more. Gentlemen have tried to raise an excitement that General Scott is subject to sectional influences. I have never had a conversation with him; but those who may feel disposed to kidnap my votes need to fear a sectional and sectarian influence more than any improper influences, I think. [Laughter.]

The question has been asked a hundred times what course I would take since the nominations. To answer this I could not pause a moment. A man might as well ask me whether I will eat when I am hungry and drink when I am thirsty. [Laughter.] Between me and the Democratic party there is an impassable gulf, which has been widening for the last twenty-five years. [Renewed merriment.] And another consideration is, I have a high regard for gentlemen of the Democratic party, and—for myself. [Laughter.] An honorable man may avail himself of treason, but can an honorable man fold to his bosom a traitor? As long as the history of our revolution is read by the lovers of liberty the promotion in arms of Benedict Arnold by the British will be despised.—And if I had gone over to the Democratic party, and they had promoted me, they would have disgraced themselves. [Laughter.]

I repeat the reason why I ratify the Whig nomination: I am a National Whig, and it makes no difference to me what State elected it he stands up to the Constitution, no matter how remote his residence may be, he is my friend and fellow-citizen. I shall say nothing about Gen. Scott. I am, however, old enough to remember that the war of 1812 elicited a vast deal of feeling in the South. It was termed a Southern war, a republican war. My destiny was to be the son of a revolutionary soldier, and to be surrounded by many of the surviving soldiers of the revolution at that time. Though a child, I remember the interest manifested by them when they heard of our first defeats; and I shall never remember the horrible news of Hull's surrender. But there was a change in our fortunes as soon as young Scott was put at the head of the battalion. The young eagle rose from the dust, screaming in the air, and it was then that the British lion crouched before the stars and stripes. [Applause, long continued.] This man not to be worthy of the American people! It is preposterous, absurd. Who is Winfield Scott? What is the oak of the forest? It is deep-rooted in the soil on which it stands. He is the oak, identified with and planted on American soil. [Applause.]

But my province was to speak of the gentleman who has received the nomination for the second office. I allude to my friend, William A. Graham, [applause,] and I may be pardoned for a short narrative of that gentleman. [Cries of "go on."] If any man can speak knowingly of him, I am that individual. For nearly a quarter of a century our occupations have led us into almost daily contact. I state to you that a scion of a more worthy stock never descended in any family. He is the descendant of a revolutionary soldier. General Joseph Graham was by birth a Pennsylvanian. When but five or six years old he was carried by his widowed mother to North Carolina. Although young, he was old enough to be in Mecklenburg in 1775. However it may be denied or hidden, or the fact suppressed, yet it is true as the teachings of history that the first declaration of independence was made in Mecklenburg, in that State, at the little town of Charlotte, on the 20th of May, 1775. I mention this with pride, although there has been a political separation between myself and the descendants of the men who made the declaration. I allude to the Alexanders, the McKnights, the Polks, and divers others; men who knew no middle fortune between the liberties of the country and death; men brave as Julius Cæsar, and as patriotic as Cato. From one of those men William A. Graham is descended. I have never met with a more honorable man. A man more American in feeling has never yet come to my knowledge. The temptations of success could not seduce him from duty, nor the force of circumstances cause him to stoop to cringe. Among those who have known him best and longest, his private character is most appreciated.—His native State has honored him. He was repeatedly a member of the Legislature, and was elected to preside over one branch of that body. He was elected Governor, and served as a United States Senator. He is now here in the position of Secretary of the Navy, which you know as well as I do. There is no man who can point the finger to any spot on the reputation of that gentleman; there is no man who is more ardently devoted to the Constitution and the Union, and more of an American in character. I fear I shall subject myself to the disease to which talkers are liable; but, let me say, honest and unpretending as the Old North State is, we tender to you our heartfelt acknowledgments for presenting one of her sons in connexion with so distinguished a position as the Vice Presidency.

Let me talk in a plain way, and call your attention to a fact: North Carolina was the last State, save one, to come into the Union. She has never acted from mere impulse, but from judgment. She feared that the General Government would be too strong for her. She could not, however, be happy from the sisterhood, solitary and alone. But I pledge you my sacred honor *she will be the last to leave this Union.* [Applause.] She, I repeat, acts from no sudden impulse; and having partaken of the fruits of the Union, which have so abundantly been showered around her for three-fourths of a century, rely upon it, she will be the last to leave this Union.

In conclusion, a single remark, without disparaging the sister States. The old North State, which, as many a traditon-bigot told, has been like an oasis in the desert, will rally to the nomination. She looks to her sisters with abiding confidence. Do as you did in the days of the revolution. She will never forget John Adams, Samuel Adams, and John Hancock; never forget little Rhode Island. When she and her sisters were trod down, that little State sent to us Nathaniel Greene, to take command of the little army to relieve us from an inveterate foe. I can never forget this; and as a Whig, and a devoted friend to the Union, I will never set up my opinion against a majority and become obstinate. Love is accompanied by necessities. A man who courts a girl happening to get the sign may always live a bachelor. [Laughter.] But a man of sense picks his flint, or puts on a percussion cap and tries again. Thousands of happy unions have taken place after repeated failures.—[Laughter.] This, with me, is only the third disappointment; but after the nomination my devotion becomes as strong as the first. "Let onward" be our cry. Let us say we will fight like men, and if we fall, let us fall like men, with our faces to the foe! If overpowered by numbers, we can but surrender as prisoners of war, and I trust we will be treated like prisoners of war by a Christian people. I tell you I never yet have got my first choice; I have often been beaten, but never conquered.

The applause was loud and long-continued.

All for Scott.—A friend brought us in this morning a list of ten subscribers, seven of whom he declared, from his personal knowledge, had been Locofocos up to the nomination of General Scott. That is the way the ball rolls.—*Cincinnati Atlas.*

Gen. Scott in Kentucky.—The Louisville *Journal* noticing the ratification meeting held in Louisville on the 26th ult., remarks:

"If there have been any doubts hitherto as to the reception which Kentucky glorious old Kentucky, would give to the Whig nomination, those doubts are now dispelled and annihilated forever and ever. We do not forget the overwhelming majority which Kentucky gave for Gen. Harrison in 1840, but we confidently believe that she will give a heavier majority for Scott and Graham than she has given for any candidates within the last quarter of a century. A spirit is aroused in the hearts of the Kentuckians that nothing can withstand."

"Gen. Pierce knows no East, no West, no North no South."—*Atlantic Atlas.*

Neither does the East, West, North, or South, know Gen. Pierce. The coincidence is truly remarkable!

Allegheny Whig.

THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

As the Proceedings and Debates in the State Convention of 1835 are in the hands of comparatively very few of our readers, we think we shall do them a service by copying all which relates to the call of a Convention. (See pages 369 to 373.)

The Convention having, on the 6th of July, ordered to a third reading the article in relation to amendments by the Legislature, as follows:

§2. No part of the Constitution of this State shall be altered, unless a Bill to alter the same shall have been read three times in each House of the General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively; nor shall any alteration take place until the Bill so agreed to shall have been published six months previous to a new election of members to the General Assembly. If, after such publication, the alteration proposed by the preceding General Assembly, shall be agreed to in the first session thereafter by two-thirds of the whole representation in each House of the General Assembly, after the same shall have been read three times on three several days in each House, then the said General Assembly shall prescribe a mode by which the Amendment or Amendments may be submitted to the qualified voters of the House of Commons throughout the State; and if, upon comparing the votes given in the whole State, it shall appear that a majority of the voters have approved thereof, then, and not otherwise, the same shall become a part of the Constitution.

On the 8th, when the article came up for its 3d reading,—

Mr. Meares proposed, as an additional safeguard against the efforts of a bare majority to uproot the fundamental principle of the Government, to amend the Article, so that no Convention of the people should hereafter be called, except by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of each House of the General Assembly.

Mr. Giles asked if it was possible that this body would assume to control the future action of the people of North Carolina, by adopting such an amendment. He had heard of a power behind the throne greater than the throne itself, but this was a power above the throne. A debate had been started in 1824, somewhat akin to that involved in the amendment, that the people were their own worst enemies, and incapable of self-government. He subscribed to no such doctrine. The people of this State were a sober, steady people, not disposed from mere whim or caprice to attack the fundamental principles of the Government. He held in his hand an amendment, providing that three-fifths of the Legislature may call a Convention to amend the Constitution, when they deem it necessary, which he should offer, if the one under consideration should be rejected.

Mr. Gaston, of Craven, thought that the sense of the Convention had been sufficiently ascertained, the other day, when the question was discussed, that a further obstacle would be thrown in the way of carrying out the principles agreed to. But we are now met by the objection only, that we are about to limit the power of the people. It was not the people, but the creatures of the people, that the amendment proposed to limit. The course proposed was not an unusual one. It was recognized in three Constitutions, which had been picked up on the spur of the moment, viz: South Carolina, Alabama, and the United States. It is to impose a check in the Legislature, that it may not avail itself of an incidental majority to disturb the repose of the people by frequently calling them together in Convention. We are called on by every consideration, not to submit to the principle, that a bare majority may authorize a Convention; if we do, we shall be exposed to contracting fluctuations. The people have, it is true, the sacred right of Revolution—they possess the power of rising in their might and upturning the fundamental principles of government, but they cannot do it, unless the exigency is great. Mr. G. concluded by saying, if the right of a bare majority to call a Convention were recognized in the Constitution, he would not give one fig for all the matters which the Convention had been engaged in adjusting, since it assembled. Instead of any permanent regulations, every thing would be set afloat, and we should have a new Constitution every two or three years.

Mr. Hogan proposed to amend the amendment, by striking out *two-thirds*, and inserting *three-fifths*. His object was to make the calling of a Convention as difficult a matter as possible. He was entirely opposed to the Legislature amending the Constitution. He preferred the People, in revising their fundamental law, should act through a Convention, from the deliberations of which, all persons should be excluded who were members of the Legislature which called it. This would secure the services of aged, experienced men, who were retired from the bustle and strife of the political world.

Mr. Gaston, of Craven, said the amendment proposed by the gentleman last up, so far from carrying out the principle previously established by the Convention, was in direct conflict with it.

Mr. Meares said, it might be supposed by some, that he was influenced by sectional feelings in introducing his amendment; but this was not true. All who had observed his course, would admit that he was as little liable to the charge of legislating under the influence of sectional views, as any one on that floor. It is well known, that a large portion of the people of North Carolina are in favor of adopting white population as the basis of Representation. He did not speak of the intelligence of the country, but of the people *en masse*. He was radically opposed to such a basis, and would prefer living under any Republican Government, to one recognizing the principle of mere numbers as the basis of its Representation. To guard against this, was the object of his amendment.

Mr. Swain said, he rose to remark, with perfect respect and kindness, that whenever any question arose here, in which the interests of the West were involved, there seemed to exist, on the part of Eastern gentlemen, a *morbid* sensibility. This was not just towards their Western brethren, who had acted in good faith, and met all their pledges like men. He came here himself with two distinct objects in view—one to reform the inequality of Representation—the other to expunge the 32d Article; and having acted on these two subjects, he would have been willing to relinquish his seat. He had voted in favor of the provision making the Capitation Tax equal, against the convictions of his better judgment, to appease an idle jealousy. The Western Delegation, to a man almost, had also voted for it, though, in the language of the gentleman from Burke (Mr. Gaither) they believed it opposed to the substantial interests of North Carolina. He thought there was much needless solicitude with regard to future amendments to the Constitution. If any change were desired, from what quarter would it proceed? Not from the West; for they would probably be satisfied with the compromise; but the proposition would come from the small counties of the East. He expressed his intention to vote for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Davidson, (Mr. Hogan.)

Mr. Shober explained why he should vote against the amendment of the gentleman from Davidson, and for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Sampson.

Mr. Speight, of Greene, wanted to know why the West wished a Convention so easily called? Was it to carry into execution some plan now studiously concealed? Surely, after we shall have settled the principles of this compromise, no future Convention will ever be called to disturb them. He was willing to go forward and finish the task assigned them, in good faith, and submit it to the people for ratification or rejection. If ratified, he hoped the new Constitution would not only exist for sixty years, as the present one had done, but would remain untouched for centuries—that we should never again hear of East and West, but meet harmoniously, like a band of brothers, to carry a common object into effect. But if gentlemen were disposed to unsettle this compromise, when chance threw it into their power, he warned them to beware of the consequences.

Mr. Gaston, of Craven, asked to be excused for again trespassing on the patience of the Convention. He was aware that the course which he had pursued in this Convention, would expose him to great misconstruction, but he had made up his mind to do his duty, regardless of consequences—solacing himself with the consciousness of acting from principle, and entertaining the hope that he should live down all misconception of his motives. He had acted on every question, so far as his full life and impartial nature would admit, without reference to the effect which the proposition discussed might have in the East or the West. The only point of inquiry with him was—is it right, or wrong? If he had uttered a single word, calculated to convey the impression that he intended to palm off any portion of the Convention with a want of good faith, he regretted it. It was not that he distrusted the good faith of Western gentlemen, that he advocated the propriety of limiting the action of the Legislature. Had he distrusted their good faith, we'll he for so many years have entrusted him to the responsibility of acting with them?—Had he distrusted them, would he have talked in the strain he had, on many subjects, on which those who sent him to hold different opinions? No pledges can be given by gentlemen, however honorable their standing, that natural dispositions may not be fostered until they become predominant opinions. *There was* a sensibility felt in the community—gentlemen might call it morbid—but was that any reason why it should not be allayed, if it could be done without injury to the community? It was not to be disguised—apprehensions are entertained, that at some future day an attempt will be made to adopt free white population as the basis of representation. It was not in a spirit of distrust, therefore, that he advocated the amendment of the gentleman from Sampson—not with a disposition to reproach the West, but from a desire to preserve the principles now settled from rash experiments.

Mr. Foster remarked, that the existence of this morbid sensibility, as it was termed, was easily accounted for. For 30 or 40 years, the West had been seeking a Convention, and the East had been opposing it. It was natural, that having had so much difficulty in succeeding, the West should provide an easier mode of calling Conventions in future, and that the East, from policy, should want to make it as difficult as possible. But considerations of this kind ought not to influence us now, for the causes which produced them, was, he hoped, banished forever. For himself, he was opposed to an easy mode of obtaining a Convention, and decidedly preferred the plan of amending the Constitution through the Legislature.

Mr. Meares said, to satisfy some gentlemen near him, he would modify his amendment so as to provide that no Convention shall hereafter be called by the General Assembly, except by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of each House.

Mr. Giles said he was then perfectly satisfied with it.

The question on Mr. Hogan's amendment was lost; and the question recurring on Mr. Meares's amendment, it was adopted, 90 to 29, and the Article was referred to the Committee of Seven.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Canada has arrived with Liverpool dates of the 26th ultimo.

The proceedings of Parliament are unimportant. The Legislature of France continues to rebel against the President's dictation, and the funds were affected thereby.

The sales of cotton during the week reached 47,000 bales, of which speculators took 10,000 and exporters 4,000 bales. Quotations were unchanged, but prices favored buyers. Fair Orleans 6¼d.; Middling 5¾d.; fair Uplands 5¾d.; middling 5¼d. The sales on Saturday were 6,000 bales.

The Enquirer thinks that the cooperation of John Van Buren and Mr. Dickinson is the best possible evidence of the fraternizing of the Democracy. Certainly it is the best possible evidence of the fraternizing of the Democrats and Abolitionists.—*Louisville Journal.*

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1852.

The declaration of certain recusant Whigs of Congress against the nomination of Gen. Scott, has created some notice in the political circles, but not enough to hurt any one, as their course has been hostile for a year past, and their ultimate object is perfectly understood.

GENERAL SCOTT'S SPEECH

At the Castle Garden Union Meeting,

Held in New York immediately after the adoption of the Compromise.

"There being loud cries for General Scott from all parts of the room, the gallant hero of Lundy's Lane and Mexico, after appropriately acknowledging the compliment, spoke as follows:

"Fellow citizens—I came here this evening not expecting to do more than to take my stand in a corner of the room, for the purpose of listening to the proceedings of this very interesting and important meeting. I had no expectation of having the honor to be called upon this stand. I am indebted to the kindness of a friend, who discovered me below, for having the honor to appear in such a conspicuous manner before you. Little did I expect being called upon to address this great and glorious meeting, which is worthy of the Empire City, worthy of the Empire State, and worthy of the Union which you come here to support. (Great applause.)

I see before me the intelligence, the wealth, the patriotism of this great city, voluntarily coming here for the purpose of supporting that Union. I am an humble friend and servant of the same Union. I do not call myself a citizen of the East, or of the North, or of the West, or of the South. I have served that Union for nearly forty-two years, and feel that I am a citizen of every part and parcel of this glorious constellation of States. As a friend of the Union, and knowing that the Union is in jeopardy, and knowing that this meeting was called for the purpose of devising measures of compromise and conciliation, I am come here. Many thanks for the kindness you have shown me. I am not an abolitionist, nor an advocate of slavery. I would not have come here if I had thought those subjects would have militated with each other at this meeting. I did not come here as a whig or as a democrat. I have not attended a party meeting for upwards of forty years; but when the cry is that the Union is in danger, and a rally is called for the support of the Union, I would be a coward and a recreant to my country if I did not response to the call. I mean to give my little strength in support of the Union; and, God willing, I will do so. I am not a strong man, but I have a little strength left, and I trust I shall be buried under the Union. God grant that you may devolve full upon some person to save the Pilot to which we are in heart and soul, all seamen devoted."

The gallant General resumed his seat, amid the most enthusiastic and prolonged applause. The meeting shortly afterwards dispersed, giving three cheers for General Scott and the Union."

RELIGIOUS TEST IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The unjust religious test which prevails in New Hampshire is not "removed by a vote of two to one," but the late movements for its repeal by the Democrats were lost by a few votes, it requiring *two-thirds*, to alter the constitution. The opposition comes mainly from the *Whigs*, who are always skittish in those matters every where.—*New Haven Register.*

The arguments on the subject are simply these. The Democrats have always had a large majority in the State of New Hampshire. A clause of their constitution excludes Catholics from office. These two facts are undeniable. They form, then, the premises, from which we deduce the conclusion that the Democratic party are responsible for keeping this religious test as one of their fundamental laws. Our Catholic population will readily perceive that had every Whig in the State voted against striking out this clause that the Democrats could have out-voted them, and that therefore the blame rests upon that party.

But what are the facts that prove that the Whigs are even opposed to the amendment? The Register is very careful not to back up its assertion by any proofs. There is no reference to the vote—no returns—nothing but the bare *assertion* of that paper in proof. Now let us look at the *official* returns themselves:

Vote of the several counties in New Hampshire for and against abolishing the Religious Test from the Constitution.

	For abolishing Test.	Against abolishing Test.
Rockingham	1,374	1,876
Strafford	764	852
Belknap	323	1,037
Carroll	257	1,101
Merrimack	1,193	2,455
Hillsboro	1,457	1,200
Cheshire	1,322	716
Sullivan	1,030	600
Grafton	1,317	1,758
Coos	559	257
	9,806	12,012

Look at that record. The county of Cheshire is the only Whig county, and here there is a majority of 606 for abolishing the test. Does this look as if the Whigs were opposed to toleration? The counties of Belknap, Carroll, and Merrimack are three strong Democratic counties, and here there is a majority of 1845 *against* abolishing the test. Does this look as if the Democrats favored toleration?

We hear much of Franklin Pierce's popularity at home; of his influence among his neighbors; of the power he exercises over their opinions. Well, this same Franklin Pierce—this same Democratic candidate for President—lives in the county of Merrimack, which county gave 1,292 majority *against* the Catholics. In that county is the town of *Concord*, the residence of Franklin Pierce. If Gen. Pierce has any personal influence it ought to be here; and yet the town of Concord gave 74 majority *against* abolishing the test. The Register, then, has this dilemma offered to its choice, either Gen. Pierce has not the personal influence and popularity that are ascribed to him, or else he was indifferent to the civil rights of the Catholic citizens of New Hampshire.

Hartford Courant.

The Augusta, (Ga.,) Telegraph, Democratic, says in a tone not very complimentary:—

"We pray God that whatever the Union Convention may do, Toombs and Stephens will decide not to act with the Democratic party. We should consider it the greatest calamity that could befall that party to have Toombs and Stephens join it."

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 6.

Whig Ratification in Nashville.—A great Scott ratification meeting comes off here at 11 o'clock, A. M., this day.—Scott's letter of acceptance has worked a great change.

A Good Story for Gen. Scott.—Some four years ago, a young man called at our office to subscribe for the Weekly Mirror. In the course of conversation, he stated that he was a "returned volunteer from the Mexican war;" and instead of loafing about New York, and begging alms of the Corporation of the City and the Legislature of the State, he had been off to Wisconsin, bought a farm, opened a store, and was already Postmaster of the village.—His bright eye, energetic manner, and manly determination to fight his own way through the world interested us at once; and on bidding him good-bye as he left the office, we remarked: "we shall next hear from you as a member of the Legislature."

This morning we had a visit from the young man, whose first words were: "Your prediction has been fulfilled. I have been a member of the Legislature and a Clerk of the House." "How are your politics?" we asked. His reply was: "I am a Democrat; but out of gratitude for one who saved my life, I shall vote for Scott."

"How is that?"

"Why, sir, when I was lying on the stone floor in the Hospital at Jalapa, parched with fever, and covered with sores, with no one to look after me, Gen. Scott came in and went around among all the sick and wounded. He came to me and asked if I was wounded. I told him I was not; but I was very sick, and could not live many days. "Don't talk so," said the General. He then asked me if I was well tended. I told him I had no attention at all. He then stooped down, lifted up my feeble arm, felt of my pulse, examined my fever sores; and sent for the Surgeon, and asked him why I was thus neglected. The Surgeon sent for his Assistant, who, in return, sent for the Steward of the Hospital. The General charged them to take good care of me; and, on leaving, told me if they did not, to report at once to him. So, you see, sir, he saved my life by his kindness, as he did hundreds of others; and I should be a scoundrel not to vote for him. They say he is proud. So he is on horse-back—*on the battle-field!* he is Major General Scott—but *off*, he is a kind hearted, humane man."—This is true story—and a story *to tell.*

N. Y. Mirror.

Railroad Accident—Daniel Webster Mercal.—The cars from Washington, due at half-past seven o'clock this morning, did not arrive in Baltimore until ten o'clock, having been detained in consequence of running over a cow, some four miles south of the Relay House. The baggage car, locomotive and tender were thrown off the track and somewhat injured. We are pleased to learn that no one was hurt, though the concussion was a severe one.

A large number of passengers were aboard, amongst whom was the Hon. Daniel Webster, his wife and family.

Mr. Webster and family breakfasted at Gay's U. S. Hotel, and took the Harrisburg train for Philadelphia, *en route* for Marshfield to spend the summer. Mr. Webster looks somewhat feeble, and still carries his arm in a sling from the effect of his fall while last in the east.

Baltimore Pat. Int.

NEW YORK, July 6.

Frightful Accident—Dreadful Loss of Life.—A frightful accident, accompanied by a dreadful loss of life, occurred yesterday afternoon at Staten Island. It took place as the steamboat Hunchback was rounding to at Vanderbilt's landing. An immense number of persons, men, women, and children, were upon the wharf which connected the steamboat landing with the shore, when it suddenly gave way, precipitating some sixty or seventy into the river. Seventeen dead bodies have been recovered, most of them women and children. There are a great number seriously injured, and it is feared some others are drowned. The unfortunates are principally Irish and Germans. With the exception of this catastrophe, the anniversary of our nation's independence passed off very pleasantly.

NEW ORLEANS, July 5.

Dreadful Steamboat Explosion and Loss of Life.—A terrible steamboat explosion occurred about three o'clock this morning on Lake Pontchartrain. The splendid steamer St. James, while on her return to the city from Biloxi, crowded with passengers, exploded, and then burnt to the water's edge. About fifty persons lost their lives, among whom were Judge Isaac Preston, of the Supreme Court, and J. M. Wolf, the Corporation Attorney, with a number of our most prominent citizens. Many ladies and children returning from watering places also perished.—Much distress and excitement prevails throughout the city. The St. James was racing at the time of the disaster. Many of the passengers were rescued by the steamer California.

The Remains of Henry Clay in New York.—The remains of Henry Clay were conveyed from Philadelphia to New York on Saturday. They reached the latter city that afternoon, and were received by the authorities, and deposited in the Governor's Room, in the City Hall. The Journal of Commerce says:

The remains of Mr. Clay were escorted from the Battery directly to the City Hall, by the military and civic associations participating in the reception. Notwithstanding the immense throng of persons who had congregated on the line of the route, a profound silence was maintained,—interrupted only by the firing of minute guns, the tolling of bells and solemn strains of martial music. The hearse was drawn by eight horses in sable drapery. Dwellings and public buildings were mostly shrouded in the insignia of mourning, and business, in the lower part of the city, was almost universally suspended.

The cortege was followed to the City Hall by many hundred citizens, who united, irrespective of party distinctions, to honor the remains of the departed.—The spectacle was solemn and impressive, and evinced the universal feeling of grief and sympathy that pervaded the hearts of all.

A large number of persons visited the City Hall to take a last look at the remains of the great man.

Yesterday the body was taken on a steamer to Albany, whence they were taken to day by Railroad to Buffalo.

A Western Editor, in commenting upon the statements that disease may be communicated by bank notes, remarks very cooly that his subscribers need not neglect to pay up on that account, as he is willing to risk catching anything in that way.

CONCORD, N. H., July 7.

Scott and Graham in New Hampshire.—This being the anniversary of the battle of Chippewa, a large and enthusiastic meeting has been held here, but one day's notice, &c. [illegible] nation of Scott and Graham. Hon. Asa Fowler, Esq. President. Speeches were made by Messrs. Edwards and Stevens, of New Hampshire, delegates to the National Convention, Hon. James Bell, Gov. Craigin and H. A. Bellows, and others. The enthusiasm for Scott and Graham is spreading like fire among our granite hills, and in the coming election campaign. Several thousand were present in the evening, and the meeting was enlivened with the ringing of [illegible] bon and fire works. The [illegible] lusty cheers were given for Scott and Graham at the close. Our watchword is Scott and Graham.

The Native American Convention at Trenton, would not [illegible] nominating Mr. Webster for President and Mr. Washington [illegible] sident. Mr. Webster was [illegible] for President, and Mr. Washington for Vice President. The [illegible] dissenting voices to the latter, however, was heard, [illegible] there had been [illegible] ity of the delegates [illegible] There was great [illegible] ing before the ballot [illegible]

Scott is a dead [illegible] *Cleveland, O.*

Like other [illegible] sent straight to Washington.

The Presidential [illegible] the second day of [illegible] elections in November [illegible] will occur in the [illegible] times mentioned [illegible] members of Congress.

Alabama, August [illegible] gust 24; Indiana, August [illegible] August 2d; Iowa, August [illegible] August 2d; N. Carolina, [illegible] nessee, August 5th; Virginia, [illegible] 7th; Maine, Sept. [illegible] 4th; Arkansas, October [illegible] Maryland, October [illegible] October 12th; Pennsylvania, [illegible] Ohio, October 12th.

HORSE FLESH!

JUST received [illegible] meat [illegible] assorted colors.

M. [illegible]

July 5, 1852.

Office of the L. & [illegible]

The Pr[illegible] Company [illegible] of Three per cent. [illegible] said Company, [illegible] the 12th inst.

ALEX'R [illegible]

OFFERED, [illegible] of the Legal Advertiser, [illegible] Company, subscribers [illegible] hands of the Advertiser [illegible] 6w2w]

Life of Gen. Scott.

JUST received [illegible] of Rising Sun, Whig [illegible] Buchanan and Graham [illegible] Magazine, Lives of Washington [illegible] &c. For sale by [illegible]

July 7

For Pickles, Preserves & [illegible]

THE [illegible] Pickles, Sauces, [illegible] Mixt Pars, Jars, &c. [illegible] of other in [illegible] For sale by

July 8, 1852.

NOTICE.

The Subscribers [illegible] Kelly, [illegible] Tucker and [illegible] meeting [illegible] be legal to [illegible] alive. It is [illegible] trustees of [illegible]

Fayetteville, N. C., [illegible]

LAND FOR SALE

The subscriber [illegible] acres of LAND, [illegible] Cross Roads, [illegible] cross road. [illegible] the land will be [illegible] on the 17th inst.

Terms made known [illegible]

July 7, 1852.

At the request of [illegible]

his fellow citizens [illegible] counties, DANIEL C. [illegible] county, has consented [illegible] represent said [illegible] of the next General [illegible]

ANNUAL SETTLEMENTS

PERSONS indebted [illegible] confer an obligation [illegible] the present month, [illegible] scribers are in debt, [illegible] accounts for settlement.

July 3, 1852. E. J. [illegible]

CAUTION

From the Rev. [illegible]

The great popularity of [illegible] Wild Cherry has [illegible] viduals in various parts [illegible] pound quack nostrums [illegible] ceiving the public and [illegible] well earned reputation [illegible] medicine. The [illegible] not suffer, if he can [illegible] formed against the [illegible] ed to be palmed off in the [illegible] ry; for certain it is that [illegible] so efficacious in a [illegible] common disease which [illegible] or preserved the health [illegible] thousands of our most [illegible] sam. Mr. Seth W. Fowle, [illegible] Washington street, is the [illegible] original receipt for the [illegible] uine medicine, and supplies [illegible] and retail, and of whom, [illegible] obtained.

THE GENUINE AND [illegible]

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of [illegible] has been extensively counterfeited [illegible] phia, and some thousand bottles [illegible] imitation thrown into the market [illegible] sively circulated.

Prepared and sold wholesale [illegible] 8th W. Fowle, 138 Washington [illegible] Mass.

None genuine unless signed I. [illegible] wrapper.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles [illegible]

For sale in Fayetteville by [illegible] DALE at Raleigh by W. [illegible] at Cheraw by Dr. A. [illegible] generally.

The Observer for the C[illegible]

WE shall be happy to [illegible] for the ensuing six [illegible] the whole of the State [illegible] paigns.) to any person who [illegible] The Weekly paper for $1 [illegible] $2 in advance.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

MONDAY, JULY 12, 1852.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN KERR, OF CASWELL.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN WINFIELD SCOTT,

OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Hon WM A. GRAHAM,

OF NORTH CAROLINA.

JOHN KERR for ... and at this Office at 50 ... those who chuse to pay ...

... MR. CLAY.—We are au... that the Address on the ... HENRY CLAY, will be ... A. M. on Friday next, by ... Wood, Esq. ... in our next.

... FRAUD COMMENCED.— ... from the Standard, ... a long article headed ... ments," in which an ... in Greensborough, ... called as another man ... veracity.") gives his ... session at Greensborough ... Kerr and Gov. Reid. This ... Carolinian as all such ... the writer of such ... ality," after the Raleigh ... had, upon the au... gentlemen of Greensbo... Raleigh, denounced the ... and corrupt par... Now how such a ... of lies as compose ... passes our understand...

... Standard last gives a ... of the falsity of this ... of the Standard's in... It is only necessary that ... the following paragraph ... Post—

... postscript in our ... had gone to press, it ... upon the authority ... respectable citizens of ... now in this City, that ... Raleigh Standard," that ... County, refused to ... the ticket, as it is"— ... the basis," and a ... version of the facts, ... thus denounced those ... the Address and Circular ... having received no othe... relative to the ... and we are certain ... necessary, they will be ... names, to sustain ...

... Locofoco falsehoods from ... election; and an authorized ... thing passes for nothing ... of questionable and ...

... District.—For the ... ing, and the accom... important object, that ... Editor for this District, ... District Convention to ... Simpson County, on ... August next, (Court ... good ample time for the ... Dele... gates in all the coun... District, and ... for all practical ... friends of the One ... ticket?

Wilmington Herald.

... the suggestion, though ... have been quite as ... election by corres... several counties.

... Raleigh selects as the ... Editor in the Wake ...

... Republican's Tests — ... Locofoco State of ... which it is asserted ... Franklin Pierce's in... excludes men from ... their religious opin... and is admitted by ... to justify or defend ... most policy of the De... of New Hampshire, the ... has stamped up the fol... was find in the Wash...

... Courier says that it ... Mr. Graham, the Whig ... Vice Presidency, "has ... advocate of a religious ... years ago, in the con... this constitution of ... supported a clause pro... Christian, a scattered ... about a country, be... and their ancient ... where identified with ... of freedom, and of ... whole world now ac... justice of this proscrip... Whig nominee ever sus... a bigoted and con... enemy of the age, and ... American statesman."

... reply to this as... Mr. Graham was not ... revised the Con... Carolina. The county ... represented by Dr. James ... Locofoco, and by ... a Locofoco Member ... Orange District.— ... *did vote* against ... religious tests.

... papers which have ... to deny its disproof?

... A fire at Montreal, ... is said to have de... thousand to four thou...

BLOWING HOT AND COLD.—The boldness with which the Washington Union gulls its readers, is marvellous. It labors, day by day, to show that the Whig party is the abolition party, and Gen. Scott the abolition candidate. And yet, in the Union of Wednesday last, we find the following, which gives the lie to all its assertions on this point:—

FROM THE WASHINGTON UNION.

"*Cold Comfort.*—The following paragraph from the Lowell American (free-soil) may serve to disabuse the minds of those whigs who think that Gen Scott will get the free-soil vote:

"Let not our whig friends delude themselves with the idea that we or our party intend to give them the slightest aid and comfort.' As much as we respect open manliness, so in the same proportion do we despise treachery and long-faced pharisaical hypocrisy. So be it."

Very well! If the Union would only stick to that, we should be satisfied. But in the very same paper is column upon column to prove that the election of Gen. Scott would be a triumph of the free soilers, and would bring that party into power. One or the other of these statements must be false, and the Union knows it.

Well, turning to the Union's support of Pierce, we find it sturdily vociferating that *he* is sound, that the free soilers expect nothing from *him*. And yet, in the same Union of Wednesday last, we find the following:—

"*News from the Proviso District.*—An intelligent gentleman residing at Towanda, Pennsylvania, in the Proviso district, as it is called, adds the following postscript to a letter addressed to a gentleman in this city, dated 24th June, 1852:

"P. S. The nomination of Gen. Pierce for the presidency is well received here. All divisions and subdivisions of the party claim him as their particular favorite. We will give him an old-fashioned majority in the PROVISO DISTRICT. V."

That means 2,500 for Pierce and King, where General Taylor had a majority over General Cass, caused by divisions that are now healed.

If Gen. Pierce is so thorough a Southern man, as the Union pretends, these Wilmot Provisoists, in Wilmot's own district, must be a strange set of people. He is the "particular favorite" of all of them; and more than 2500 of them, who refused to vote for Cass because he was opposed to abolition, go for Pierce—why? Let Southern people judge.

Why, too, do the Van Burens, who refused to go for Cass, support Pierce?—John Van Buren was one of the very first to take the stump in favor of Pierce, and now Martin Van Buren is out with a letter to the same effect.

Why does Rantoul go for Pierce? He too, has taken the stump, as will be seen from the following:

SALEM, July 6.

The Hon. Robert Rantoul delivered a speech before the Democracy of district No. 2 yesterday. He goes for Pierce and King. As to the platform he should have preferred the old Democratic platform without any interpolations as to slavery. He does not wish to meddle with the opinions of the slaveholders, and he does not wish the slaveholders to meddle with his. He however, under all the circumstances, puts himself under the Democratic banner.

Why, in short, did the whole free soil party in New York and Massachusetts come forward promptly to ratify the nomination of Pierce and King?

Why, but because all the other candidates of the party had openly avowed their determination to veto any bill to repeal the fugitive slave law, whilst Pierce had *refused* to make any such pledge, either before or since his nomination. That nomination was a complete free soil triumph; and either they or the South will be cheated should Pierce be elected.

Who can fail to admire the effrontery with which the Union shows its Southern friends that it is humbugging them! It is evident that the organ thinks Messrs. Toombs & Co. have done for Scott and Graham in the South, and that there is no further use in that quarter for its own game of deception. Therefore it now turns its attention to securing the North, by showing the freesoilers that their party in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania not only will not support Scott, but that Pierce is their "particular favorite."

And who can fail to admire the candor and the patriotism of Messrs. Toombs & Co. who see all this, under their own noses at Washington, and yet have no language but kindness for Pierce, the favorite candidate of the Wilmot men, and none but denunciation for Scott, whom the freesoilers themselves declare they will have none of. Squeamish stomachs this breed of Southern men must have! They strain at a gnat and swallow a camel.

Mr. Kerr is opposed by the Wilmington Journal because he is *in favor of* an open Convention. And he is opposed by the Asheville News because he is *opposed* to an open Convention! See the Journal of Thursday last and the Carolinian of Saturday last. Now Mr. Kerr cannot be in favor of it in the East, where it is unpopular, and against it in the West, where it is popular! We think the public will give him credit for too much sagacity, (as his friends know him to be too honest,) for that. And so we must only conclude that one of these organs of Locofocoism is telling an untruth.

The remains of Mr. Clay were interred in the cemetry at Lexington, Ken., on Friday last.

The citizens, in public meeting, besides other testimonials of respect, had resolved to erect a colossal monument over his remains, and had appointed a committee of gentlemen from different parts of the State, to carry this resolution into effect.

MARTIN VAN BUREN FOR PIERCE AND KING.—Ex-President Martin Van Buren, the abolition candidate for President in 1848, has published a letter, in which he says of Pierce and King,—

"They have been fairly nominated, and ought to receive, and I am confident will receive, the vote of every single minded democrat in the country. *If my life is spared, they shall have mine.* I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your friend and servant, M. VAN BUREN."

We would respectfully recommend this letter to the consideration of Messrs. Toombs and Co.

THE LOCOFOCO PLATFORM.—We have read some very extravagant eulogiums in the Locofoco newspapers of the platform adopted by their Convention at Baltimore. Wherein its excellence consists we are unable to perceive, for it is almost entirely negative in its character, as we will show; premising that the reader can easily verify our statements by a reference to the platform itself, published in the Observer some weeks since.

Its negative assertions are: Against internal improvements; against assumption of State debts; (of which nobody is in favor;) against protection to American industry; against a national bank; against slavery agitation; against the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands; against the abolition of the veto power; (nobody wants it abolished.)

Its affirmative assertions are, "that the American democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people."

That's good Whig doctrine. But it is opposed by the Democratic party of North Carolina, who are unwilling to trust the people to vote on the Convention question.

"That the Federal Government is one of limited power." We never saw or heard of any body who denied this. It is a fact asserted by the Constitution and acted upon by all parties.

In favor of economy. Well, that is good Whig doctrine too. But the Democrats do not adhere to it. For it is well known that Jackson, Van Buren, and Polk, elected as "retrenchers," vastly increased the public expenses.

In favor of correctly applying the public lands to the payment of the public debt. That is Whig doctrine too; but Locofoco practice in this instance also, gives the lie to Locofoco preaching. For we have shown repeatedly that instead of applying the land to the payment of the debts, the Locofoco House of Representatives has passed the Homestead bill *giving away* immense quantities of the land.

In favor of the declaration of Independence and the resolutions of '98 and '99. We have already given to our readers *Democratic* proof that these articles were inserted to conciliate the abolitionists, whose views against the constitutionality of the fugitive slave law, and in favor of the equality of all men, black and white, are thereby supported.

In favor of the Mexican war. An issue long since condemned by the people, and which has nothing whatever to do with the government of the United States.

And finally a resolution, about foreigners, State governments, the Union, and various other things, the meaning of which nobody has ever yet discovered.

Such is the platform upon which the Locofoco party claims the votes of the people, with what justice we are unable to see. There is not in it a single affirmative proposition connected with the practical administration of the government which is not either contradicted by the platform itself, or rendered null by the action of the party in Congress.

Now why is such a platform put forward? Because it suits the candidate, as Mr. Dobbin said it would if adopted after the nomination of a candidate. Because the candidate, like the platform, is negative, and his popularity like himself is of a negative character. It is asserted, and so far as we have examined the record, the assertion appears to be true, that General Pierce never gave an affirmative vote in his life!

Let the people reflect upon these facts and decide whether they want a negative President, standing upon a negative Platform. Such a President, with such a platform, can do nothing beneficial.

The Hon. John Bell has declined the office of Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Graham is ready to retire, as soon as a successor can be installed. He gives up housekeeping in Washington, and makes preparations, immediately to go home to North Carolina.

It is said that Judge Chambers of Maryland, a distinguished and able Whig, has had the offer of the place and will accept it.

MISSISSIPPI.—A great Whig Ratification meeting has been held at Jackson, the capital of the State. The Jackson papers say it was a soul-stirring affair, such as has not been witnessed there since 1848.

An anti-Scott meeting was held at Boston on the 7th. A Locofoco presided, and another made a speech, so abusive of Scott that the meeting turned him out. The meeting was a disorderly one and decidedly a failure.

We should like to know of the Observer whether it means to say that any Democrat in the National Convention asserted that "Gen. Pierce is a blank leaf upon which politicians of different sections may write whatever they please."

North Carolinian.

Certainly; that is exactly what we meant to say.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Tuesday last, nothing of importance.

On Wednesday, Mr. Clemens introduced a bill to elect a Printer to Congress.

On Thursday, a number of bills were acted on, but none of importance.

On Friday, the whole day was spent on the bill to provide for the better security of the lives of steamboat passengers.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Tuesday last, the Post Office Committee reported a bill to reduce and modify the postage on newspapers and other printed matter. [This *reduction* will amount to an *increase* on the Observer, as it will make it one cent for every paper, except to post offices in this county. At present, our weekly paper pays from 5 to 15 cents per quarter, according to distance. We trust that no increase of postage will be adopted.]

The Deficiency Bill was discussed by six members, in hour speeches; the House adjourning at 8 P. M.

On Wednesday, the bill to make all Plank Roads post routes, was passed.

The Deficiency Bill occupied most of the day.

On Thursday, the Deficiency bill again, the debate being on the additional appropriation for the Collins line of steamers.

On Friday, the morning hour was spent on the bill to regulate postage on newspapers; and the remainder of the day on the Collins line item in the Deficiency bill; without any result in either.

The Massachusetts Free Soil Convention was held last week. It passed resolutions claiming that the FreeSoilers constitute the true Democratic party of the Union, and approving of the call for a Convention at Pittsburgh to nominate candidates for President and Vice President.

THE CROPS.—We are rejoiced to hear from various parts of the State, that the crops of grain, so far as matured, have been very fine, and that the prospect of the corn crop is unusually good. This is consolatory, after two years of scarcity; and we trust that we shall not soon again see corn and bacon brought here from Baltimore and New Orleans. As to hay, we fear we must give that up, since the people of the interior have taken to hauling loads of Northern hay from this town into the country.

In addition to the many specimens of fine oats heretofore sent us, we have received from Dr. H. M. Turner, of this county, 20 or 30 stalks of 'Imperial Oats,' about 6 feet high, among which is one head 20½ inches long, and containing 211 grains. They are altogether the finest specimens we have seen.

Mr. John C. Overton writes us from Randolph county, that he had gathered on Nathan Overton's farm, 4100 grains of wheat the produce of six grains. The number of stalks from each grain was from 18 to 20, and the largest number of grains from one was 772. The smallest number 651.

Webster on the Nomination.—At a meeting of the Ninth Ward Lundy's Lane Club, held last evening, as we learn from the Times, ex-Recorder Tallmadge said:

He had seen Mr. Webster during the day, and had conversed with him freely upon the nomination and prospects of the Whig party. Mr. Webster in that conversation acknowledged gratefully the attachment and devotion which his friends had exhibited, both in the national convention and since the nomination had been made. But he said he did not see how any good result could be attained by pressing his name any further to the country, and that one common duty now devolved upon us all,—that, namely, of *rallying to the support* of the candidate regularly nominated by the representatives of the Whigs of the Union, in convention assembled. For his own part he was ready to give the Whig ticket his cordial support—and so he trusted were Whigs everywhere, whatever might have been their personal predilections.

We expected nothing less than this whenever the time came for such a declaration of sentiments on the part of Mr. Webster. Certain gentlemen, who have thought to "divide and destroy" the Whig party by the use of Mr. Webster's name as an independent candidate, may therefore forthwith abandon that policy as not *available*. They mistake the character of Daniel Webster, who suppose that he will allow personal feelings to override his attachment to Whig principles and the Whig party.—*New York Express.*

N. C. Mutual Life Ins. Co.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution was held in this City, on Monday last.

From the Report of the Board, we learn that the losses of the Company for the past year have been upwards of $22,000; and that the available assets, liable for losses, amount to upwards of $60,000—which affords a certain guarantee for the prompt payment of all liabilities the Company may incur.

A Dividend to Life members of *fifteen* per cent., on the premiums paid in by those who have renewed their policies prior to the first Monday in July, was declared.

The following Board of Directors were re-elected, viz: Dr. C. E. Johnson, W. D. Haywood, J. F. Jordan, Perrin Busbee, H. W. Husted, W. H. McKee, W. W. Holden, W. D. Cook, W. H. Jones, Seaton Gales, F. C. Hill, W. R. Scott and C. B. Root. The old officers of the Board were also re-elected.—*Raleigh Register.*

Steamer Wm. B. Meares—The steamer *Fairy*, Capt. Donnell, arrived last evening from the Pee Dee, with the steamer *Wm. B. Meares* (sunk last winter) in tow. The energy of Capt. Donnell, backed by the perseverance of Mr. Dibble, has accomplished more than has ever been done before. We understand this is the only boat out of a number that have been sunk on that river that has been saved.

Charleston Mercury.

STATE ISSUES.—Quite a number of articles appear in the North Carolinian in reply to this paper. We see no necessity for further reply to those on the Convention question than a reference to the debate upon that subject in the Convention, published in this copy of the Observer. The *facts* are to be derived from that debate. The Carolinian's speculations with the facts concealed, are of no sort of consequence.

In reply to our question, where is to be found the article by which the right of a majority of the people is surrendered, the Carolinian refers us to the 1st Sec. of the 4th Art. of the Amended Constitution. The debate and proceedings of the Convention show, that no such surrender was made, and that it was refused to be made when proposed. A restriction was imposed on a majority of the *Legislature*, but *refused* as to the people. All this would be plain enough to the readers of the Carolinian, if that paper would only publish the historical facts. But it prefers to substitute its own imperfect version of them.

As to the basis question, we can only repeat, what is well known to be the truth, that during the election of 1850, the charge was made against Gov. Manly of advocating a change from the *Federal* to the *White* basis. That charge has been since constantly urged against the Western Whigs. Mr. Kerr denied its truth. The Western Whig papers denied, and we denied it. That is the whole matter.

The Wilmington Journal, also, favors its readers with a long article on the Convention question. But, as it still avoids our questions, and still refuses to publish the *facts* of the case, it is needless to waste ink on it. The Journal labors to convince its readers that we advocate a Dorr movement in North Carolina. Our readers, including the editors of the Journal, well know that this is not a true representation of any thing that we have said. But it will serve to gull the readers of the Journal.

Whig Candidates in Sampson.—We learn that Benjamin Hargrove, Esq., has consented to become a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly, and we trust that he may be elected.

It also affords us pleasure to state (which we do on reliable information) that the Whigs of Sampson County were never more united than at present, and that there is every prospect of a decided increase over Manly's vote for John Kerr, while it is believed that Scott and Graham will receive the entire vote cast for Gen'l Taylor.

There is no disaffection in Sampson.

Wilmington Herald.

THE WARSAW AND FAYETTEVILLE MAIL.

We regret to see by a card of the proprietors of this line of Mail stages, that a change has lately been made in the time of their arrival and departure from Warsaw. The stage now arrives at 5½ P. M. and leaves at 11 o'clock, A. M. This arrangement throws the Mail matter behind at least 12 hours, and renders the daily Mail between the two places useless to the business community of Fayetteville and Wilmington, for whose accommodation, principally, we had supposed that the daily Mail via Warsaw was established. As the stage now runs, the letters by it do not reach here until 9 o'clock at night, and as the Mail is not distributed at this office at night they are not received by our Merchants until next morning. There is no time, therefore, left for correspondents to answer their letters by return Mail. They must wait for the 2 o'clock train, and then their letters will have to lie over at Warsaw until the next day at 11 A. M., or they may lie here until next morning, and go up in the express train, which amounts to the same thing.

In order to answer most fully the purpose for which we presume it was intended—the accommodation of the business correspondence between Fayetteville and Wilmington and intermediate points—the Mail should leave Warsaw after the arrival of the Southern train in the afternoon and arrive at Warsaw in time for the morning train coming South. By this arrangement, all parties would, if we understand anything about it, be much better accommodated. The present arrangement is a very unaccommodating one, and we hope that the Department will look into it. A change of the time of leaving Warsaw might not suit the Cheraw route quite so well as the present, but we presume that Mail routes are established with a view of transmitting Mail matter in the shortest possible time between places having the largest amount of correspondence.—*Wil. Journal.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

July 6—Steamer Rowan, with Odd Fellow and Cronly in tow, and goods for A W Steel, B Rose & Son, C T Haigh & Son, E W Willkings, H L Myrover & Co, and others.

July 8—Steamer Southerner, with goods for Samuel W Tillinghast & co, S Boon, A A McKethan, Bitting & Francis, W Draughon, C S Johnson, Cook & Johnson, Willkings & co, I Otterburg, A Alden, S J Hinsdale, H Branson, D & W McLaurin, Cook & Taylor, J Dove, C W Andrews.

July 10—Henrietta, with Lady of the Lake in tow with goods for Cook & Taylor, B Rose & son, Willkings & co, J D Williams, Leete & Johnson, W McIntyre, P P Johnson, W F Moore, C T Haigh & son, Rockfish co, A A McKethan, J H & J Martine, S W Tillinghast & co, Cook & Johnson, W Murphy & co, W Draughon, J D Powell, D J McAlister, T Bostick, J C Thompson.

July 10—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, with goods for N L Stith, H L Myrover & Co, J McLean, B Rose & Son, J S Waddill, J & T Waddill, W Draughon, A Coats, J Sandy, A C Hart, Cook & Taylor, Tyson & Currie, M Greentree & Co, H Branson, Ray & Pearce, T S Lutterloh & Co, Cook & Johnson, D & W McLaurin, J Utley, J D Williams, King & Hege, Jenkins & Roberts.

July 11—Gov Graham, with boat Express in tow with goods for D B Smith, E Banner, T J Patrick, J Kendall, Wright & Dillon, E Belo, Jenkins & Roberts, Bruce & McNeill, J Cowles, D M Payne, J B Troy, Vestal & Walton, J E Boyden, W Bingham, R T Long, E C Hall, J H Thompson, J Utley, Stanly & Murrow, A J Woodward, Blounts Creek co, Porter & Ogden, J A Waugh, N Boyden, J Newlin & son, Mrs L A Carver, C Caison, F Fentress, C Banks, G C Mendenhall, E Fuller, Beaver Creek co, J H Hall, G McNeill, H B Elliot, N M Gardner, J M A Drake, J Davis, D Murphy, A Albright, W M Davis & co, Barnhardt, Hix & co, J D Williams, Holmes, Culp & co, H L Myrover & co, McInnis & Sutherland.

N. C. Rail Road Company.—The Board of Directors of this Company met in this City on Tuesday last. It is generally understood that a Depot is to be located in or *very* near this City—though at what point is not known.

From the Report of the President, we learn that operations on the Road are in a state of rapid progress. The expenditures for work thus far *done* amount to the sum of $291,561 04. The force at present employed consists of 1425 men, 403 boys, 560 carts, 50 waggons, 785 horses and mules, and 44 oxen.

The old Directory were almost unanimously re-elected, and Gov. Morehead was subsequently re-elected President by the Directory.—*Raleigh Register.*

MARRIED,

In Washington, N. C., on the 8th inst., Mr. WM. S. GRIST to Miss EMILY, daughter of Dr. Norcom.

DIED,

In this town, on Sunday morning last, Mr. JOHN WILKINSON, aged 25. His funeral will take place this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

In Cumberland county, Mrs. SARAH BRYANT, wife of B. H. Bryant, in the 32d year of her age. She has left a husband and two children, and many friends and relatives, to mourn their irreparable loss.—Com.

Near the Mineral Spring in Moore county, on the 23d ult., from congestion of the brain, Mrs. MARY CLARK, relict of Malcom Clark, decd. in the 68th year of her age. "Truly, in the midst of life we are in the jaws of death." But three days previous, the departed was in the enjoyment of as perfect health as she has been allowed since the first attack of that fatal and alarming disease, which has been hovering over and occasionally visiting her during the past two or three years. His last approach was formidable in its commencement and rapidly performed its mission. Yet, (happy thought,) his triumph was brief and illusive. The victory of one was the gain of both. Whilst he was but removing a declining body from the inevitable pains and ills of life, she has attained that unspeakable happiness to which the icy portals of death are now the only entrance. Mrs. Clark has been for a number of years a blameless and zealous member of the Presbyterian Church.—She was to all a conciliatory and obliging neighbor, and a mother whose love to and from her children was ever steady and warm. Though her place at the fireside will now be vacant, the pleasing recollection of her quiet and pious walk will contribute much to cheer up the hearts of those endeared ones she has left behind. And whilst with grief they turn the sod upon all that remains of her that was dear to them on earth, they are privileged with joy and "a hope fully assured" to realize the instant transit of her more glorious self to those mansions of bliss prepared in Heaven for all who have "kept the faith."—Com

At Cheraw, S. C. on the 1th instant, LAWRENCE PRINCE, Esq. one of the oldest and most esteemed citizens of that town.

Fayetteville Prices Current.

JULY 12, 1852.

	From	To
BACON—	13	14
BEESWAX—	25	28
CANDLES—Fayette mould	13	14
Adamantine	50	55
Sperm		50
COFFEE—		
Rio,	10	11½
Laguira,	11	
St. Domingo,	9	10
COTTON—		
Strictly prime,	8½	
Prime,	8	
Fair,	8	
COTTON BAGGING—		
Gunny,	16	18
Dundee,	14	16
Burlaps,	10	13
COTTON YARNS—		
No. 5 to 10,	15	
DOMESTIC GOODS—		
Brown Sheetings,	6	6½
Osnaburgs,	9½	10
FEATHERS—	32½	35
FLOUR—		
Superfine,	5 50	
Fine,	5 22	
Scratched,	5 00	
GRAIN—		
Corn,	85	95
Wheat,	85	90
Oats,	50	60
Peas,		1 00
Rye,	90	
HIDES—		
Dry,	8	9½
Green,	4	
IRON—		
Swedes, common bar,	5	
Ditto, wide,	6	
English,	3	4
LARD—	13	14
LEAD—	6	7
MOLASSES—		
Cuba	24	26
New Orleans,	30	
OILS—	80	
Linseed,	60	70
SALT—		
Liverpool, (sack,)	1 50	1 60
Alum, (bu.)	40	
SEED—		
Flaxseed,	1 00	
Clover, per lb.	12½	15
SHOT—		
Common, per bag,	1 75	
Buck,	2	
SPIRITS—		
Peach Brandy,		65
Apple "		60
Northern "	40	43
N. C. Whiskey,	37	40
Northern "	35	38
N. E. Rum,	40	
Jamaica Rum,	2	2 50
French Brandy,	2	3
American Gin,	30	40
Holland Gin,	1 50	2
SUGAR—		
Loaf,	10	11
Crushed,	9½	10½
St. Croix,	9	
Porto Rico,	7	9
New Orleans,	6	8
TALLOW—	7	8
TOBACCO—		
Leaf,	2	24
Manufactured,	8	15
WHITE LEAD—	2	2 25
WINDOW GLASS—8 x 10,	2¼	2½
10 x 12,		2¾
WOOL—	17	18

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon.—Outside quotations rather hard to obtain.

Cotton market we report firm.

Flour.—A few loads of New sold last week at 5 75 to 6 00. No change in old crop.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine—Yellow 2 40, virgin 2 70 to 2 75, hard 1 20. Spirits 33½. Tar $2. Corn 66.—Hay 85. Bacon—hog round 12½, hams 14, sides 12, shoulders 11. Lard 12½ to 13. Shingles 2 50. Six rafts Timber sold—2 at 5 50, 2 at $10, 1 at 10 50, 1 at $11.

DAGUERREOTYPES.

☞ T. O. SMITH returns his thanks for the liberal patronage extended to him heretofore, and at the same time informs the public that his Room is again open for two weeks, and will be pleased to wait upon those who may favor him with a call.

T. O. SMITH.

July 12, 1852. 1tpd

FOR SALE.

5000 LBS. superior N. C. BACON.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

July 12, 1852. 6-1m

Lumberton Female Academy.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 26th inst., under the management of Miss MARY L. MORRISON, who has been engaged in the Academy for some time, and has not only given entire satisfaction to all interested, but has received very high approbation for her modest, dignified, lady-like deportment, and her thorough competency as an instructress.

Terms for a Session of 5 months.

Reading, Writing, Spelling, and Arithmetic,	$5 00
English Grammar and Geography,	7 50
Latin, Greek, Algebra, and Geometry,	10 00

Board can be obtained in respectable families for from $6 to $8 per month, including Washing, &c.

R. E. TROY, Pres't of the Board of Trustees.

July 9, 1852. 6-2t

Carolinian twice.

REMOVAL.

SAML J. HINSDALE,

Chemist and Druggist,

HAS the pleasure of informing his customers and the public, that he has removed from his Old Stand to the next corner above (generally known as the "Blake corner.")

Having fitted up his Store with every convenience for conducting business, both wholesale and retail, to the best advantage, he solicits a continuance of the kind favor he has enjoyed, with the assurance that no effort on his part shall be wanting to merit it.

His Stock comprises a full assortment of articles in his line of business, all of the best quality: Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, choice Teas, Soap, Glass, Putty, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Soaps, Potash, &c.

The utmost care given to the preparation of Physicians Prescriptions and Family Recipes

July 12, 1852. 6tt

Carolinian copy.

☞ I have removed my Law Office to the second story of Mr. J. M. Beasley's new building, on the South side of Hay street, near the Market Square.

I will attend the Superior and County Courts of Cumberland, Moore, Harnett and Robeson, and when desired, appear in any cases before the Special Justice in the Town of Fayetteville.

J. WINSLOW.

July 10, 1852. 6-6t

NOTICE.

Money Wanted!

☞ The subscriber respectfully requests his customers who are indebted to him, by note or account, to settle during the present month.

He wishes to go North very shortly, and of course wants money, and begs his customers to attend to the above request as early as convenient.

S. J. HINSDALE.

July 10, 1852. 6tt

☞ We the undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the style of BENBOW, KYLE & CO., in the Grocery Business, at the Stand of the Cross Creek Co. on Person street, three doors below the Market Square, where they will be pleased to see the customers of the old firms.

C. BENBOW.

JAMES KYLE, Jr.

WM. R. LOVE.

July 5, 1852. 6-3w

JUST RECEIVED.

NOS 10 and 11 plough Skeletons, (cross cutpieces.) Nos. 10 and 6 points.

Another lot of our Straw Cutters.

J. & T. WADDILL

July 12, 1852. 7-tf

1000 BUSHELS CORN

JUST received and for sale low, by CANE & Co's.

LAWRENCE & TROY

July 12, 1852. 7-2

FLORAL COLLEGE COMPANY.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Floral College Company will be held on Saturday, the 31st of July next at 10 o'clock, A. M. It is highly necessary that each Stockholder be individually present, as business of importance will come up for final action.

A punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

J. B. McCALLUM, Sec'y.

June 30, 1852. 7-3t

FOR SALE.

A NEW 2 Horse Wagon.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

July 12. 7-tf

Land Warrants Wanted.

100 LAND WARRANTS wanted, for which the Highest cash price will be paid.

ELIJAH FULLER

Fayetteville, July 10, 1852. 7-3t

LUMBER WANTED.

1000 FEET Hickory Axletrees, 7, 14, or 21 feet long, 4 by 4½, 4½ by 5, and 5 by 5½ inches, clear of knots and wind shakes; for which $25 will be paid.

1000 feet White Oak for Tongues, sawed, 4 by 4 at one end, and 2½ by 2¾ inches, at the other, free from knots and wind shakes, at the same, say $25.

1000 well seasoned White Oak Wagon Spokes, 30 to 32 inches long, 2 by 3 inches; at $25.

White Oak Spokes, green, at $20 per M.

Spanish Oak, Red Oak, Ashe and White Oak Lumber wanted, for which the highest cash price will be paid. Apply soon to

ELIJAH FULLER

July 10, 1852. 7-3t

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in Clinton, Sampson county, N. C., on Monday the 16th day of August next, a part of one hundred and forty acres of LAND, belonging to heirs of Ephraim Page, joining the lands of Leonard Godwin and others, for TAXES for two years, and costs, according to act of Assembly.

THOS. UNDERWOOD, Sheriff

July 5, 1852. 7-2t

RANAWAY

FROM the subscriber, on the 5th July, two mulatto Boys bound to me. One, about 17 years old, by the name of David James Manuel; the other, about 15 years old, by the name of George Washington Manuel. All persons are forewarned not to hire, harbor, or employ them in any way.

I will give a reward of Ten Dollars for their delivery to me in Sampson county, or their confinement in any Jail so that I get them again.

JOHN SPELL.

July 7, 1852 7-3t

Union Agricultural Warehouse & Seed Store, **No. 23 Fulton Street, New York.**

☞ The undersigned solicit the attention of all purchasers of Implements for the Farm or Plantation to their assortment, which includes many of the most recent improvements in the leading articles in their line, all of which they will sell at prices to insure satisfaction to the buyer. ESPECIALLY Railway Endless Chain Powers, for one or two horses, of the Wheeler Patent, so often awarded the first premium at the State and County Fairs, where they have been exhibited. Railway Powers, warranted, Warren & Trimble's Iron Sweep Powers, Taplin's Circular Power, Plows, Harrows, Fan Mills, Straw Cutters, Portable Furr Stone Mills, Wagons, Carts, &c. &c. Field and Garden Seeds of RELIABLE QUALITY, Fertilizers, Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Our descriptive Catalogue illustrated with cuts, will be sent gratis when two to four Post Office Stamps are remitted, according to the distance.

RALPH & CO.

July 1852. 6-3m

Blank Warrants for sale here.

J. S. BANKS,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

June 22, 1852. 3tf

BROTHERS LINE.

☞ The new Steamer "DOUGLASS" having been added to this Line, and now having two light draft Steamers and four Tow Boats, all in good order, the Proprietors are prepared to transport Freight to Fayetteville and the intermediate landings, with as quick despatch as any other Line.

J. S. BANKS, Agent.

Wilmington, June 22, 1852. 3tf

LIFE OF

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.

THE WHIG CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

1000 MEN WANTED,

TO CIRCULATE

The Life and Services of Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT,

COMMANDER OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY,

BY EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, Esq.,

Author of History of the Mexican War,

IN ONE VOL., 12mo.,

Illustrated with Maps and Engravings,

PRICE $1 25.

—ALSO—

Pictorial Life of Gen Scott,

Pamphlet form—Campaign Edition.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

—ALSO—

Lithographic Picture of GEN'L WINFIELD SCOTT,

PRICE 50 CENTS.

—ALSO—

HISTORY of THE MEXICAN WAR,

Giving the full account of the BATTLES and the BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENTS of

The Hero of Chippewa,

With Maps and Engravings,

BY E. D. MANSFIELD, Esq.

Price $1 25.

1000 AGENTS WANTED.

To whom Counties and Districts will be given, for the Sale of these works. ☞ Applications should be made immediately. Terms invariably Cash. Discount liberal.

A. S. BARNES & CO.,

Publishers,

No. 51 John street, New York.

June 22, 1852. 3-4tc w

LAND FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE tract of Land is offered for sale, containing 22 acres, lying 2½ miles west of Fayetteville, near the F. & W. Plank Road, adjoining Mrs. Nott and others, with a good dwelling and other necessary out houses, well watered and healthy situation. Apply to D. G. McDuffie in Fayetteville, or to Alex. R. McDuffie on the premises, for particulars.

June 29, 1852. 3tf

UNION ACADEMY.

THE second Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 12th of July next, under the entire care of the subscriber, a graduate of the University of North Carolina.

Terms of Tuition, per Session, viz:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Mental Arithmetic, $8 00

English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and History, 9 00

Latin, Greek, French, and the Higher Branches of Mathematics, 12 00

The Steward's Hall will be kept by Mrs. Mary E. Rowland, late of Belmont, well known to the public for her ability to discharge the duties incumbent on the same, having been for a number of years past connected with public house keeping. The Trustees flatter themselves that she can give general satisfaction. She will board the Students at $8 00, and board can also be obtained for good families in the neighborhood.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JOHN TAYLOR, Sec'y.

June 17, 1852. 2-4w

THE WARSAW STAGE will leave Fayetteville daily, at half past four o'clock, A. M., commencing the 1st day of July.

2-tf McKINNON & McNEILL.

AUCTION SALES.

THE subscriber will commence selling his entire stock of Goods on Tuesday, 13th July, and continue from day to day. The stock is large and well assorted, and better goods than are usually to be found at auction. All merchants would do well to attend the sale.

The stock consists of Staple and Fancy Goods, Hats, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery; Smiths' Bellows, Coopers' and Carpenters' tools; Nails, Iron, Salt, Coffee and Sugar, Ironmongery, Mill and Cross Cut Saws, Crockery and Glass ware, and a great variety of other articles. Also, double and single barrel guns, fine and common. Terms easy, and made known on the day of sale.

Also, at 90 days, for notes at Bank, 5 shares Henrietta Steam Boat Co.'s Stock—par value $120 per share. 7 shares Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Co.—par value $50. 3 shares Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road Company—par value $50.

P. TAYLOR.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Auc'r.

June 28, 1852. 3-4ts

HOTEL.

THE subscriber having purchased the Hotel situated on the South-East corner of Court House Square, and lately known as Stuart's Hotel, would inform the public that he is now ready to accommodate boarders by the day, week or month. Having made considerable outlay in furnishing and refitting the Establishment, he hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all who patronize him. His Table shall be furnished with the best the market affords, his bar with the best of liquors, and his Stable with a plenty of good provender and faithful ostlers.

J. A. GILCHRIST.

June 29, 1852. 3-tf

DISSOLUTION.

☞ The firm of Arey, Shemwell & Co., heretofore existing, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All demands against said firm will be paid by P. Shemwell, at the old stand; and all persons indebted to the late firm will please make immediate payment to P. Shemwell, who alone is duly authorized to settle the same.

S. S. AREY.

P. SHEMWELL.

JAS. R. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, June 29, 1852. 3tf

☞ P. Shemwell will continue the Dry Goods business at the old stand of Arey, Shemwell & Co., where he will be pleased to see all who will favor him with a call. Thanking for past favors from the public, he hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain a share of public patronage.

P. SHEMWELL.

COLUMBUS ACADEMY.

THIS Academy is now completed. It is a large and commodious building, pleasantly located within a mile of Whiteville. Its position for health is good and will compare favorably with any portion of the State.

The Second Session of this Institution will commence on the 14th JULY next, under the care and management of Mr. A. I. PUTNER, a gentleman, who is not only amply endowed with all the requisite qualifications for a teacher, but who has had, in addition to this, many years experience in teaching.

Terms of Tuition per Session, viz:

Spelling, Reading and Writing $8 00

Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography and Philosophy, 10 00

Chemistry, Algebra, Geometry and Surveying 12 50

Latin, Greek and French 15 00

Students can obtain board in the neighborhood at convenient distances from the Academy at from $6 to $7 per month.

By order of the Board.

THOS. M. SMITH, Sec'y.

June 22. 3-6t

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land, containing ninety-five acres, situated on the Morganton and Chicken roads, three miles from Fayetteville, adjoining the lands of Alex. Johnson and Mrs. Hybart. Persons wishing to purchase said land, can for further particulars, apply to the subscriber, at her residence, two miles and a half from Fayetteville, on the Yadkin road.

E. A. OCHILTREE.

June 24, 1852. 3-4w

We are requested to announce

JOHN J. PHILLIPS a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the county of Cumberland, at the ensuing election.

June 11, 1852. 90

Shoes for Sale at Cost.

THE subscriber will sell 500 pair of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Shoes, Gaiters, and Slippers at cost. Call while the assortment is good.

W. S. LATTA.

June 14, 1852. 99tf

Hay Mount Residence to Rent.

The House formerly occupied by I. Hawley, opposite J. G. Cook, till Jan'y 1st. Apply to

H. G. HALL, or

HALL & SACKETT.

June 14, 1852. 99tf

EDGEWORTH

FEMALE SEMINARY,

Greensborough, N. C.

THE Twelfth year of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 2d day of AUGUST next, and terminate upon the last of May following. The scholastic year is divided into Sessions of five months each, with a recess of a few days only at Christmas.

The primary design of this Institution is to secure to its pupils every facility for the acquisition of a solid and ornamental education. The Principal is aided by a corps of able, accomplished, and thoroughly qualified teachers.

For Circulars and other particulars relative to the School apply to,

Prof. RICH'D STERLING,

Principal.

99-6w

STRAW CUTTERS.

A LOT just received, and we intend for the accommodation of our customers to keep them constantly on hand.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 10, 1852. 98tf

TOBACCO.

THE subscriber continues to receive and sell, on manufacturers account, all grades of manufactured Tobacco.

J. UTLEY.

May 31, 1852. 95tf

FOR THE NORTHERN CITIES

BY THE

SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAIL ROAD.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Company have completed their new bridge across Roanoke River at Weldon, and are now prepared to transport passengers and freight from Weldon to Portsmouth and Norfolk, and the Northern cities promptly and with despatch.

The Cars leave Weldon daily at 3½ o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Portsmouth by 7 o'clock, P. M., in time to connect with one of the Chesapeake Bay Steamers, HERALD, GEORGIA, or NORTH CAROLINA, for Baltimore, and arrive at Baltimore early next morning, in time to connect with the morning train that leaves for Philadelphia and New York.

By this comfortable and agreeable route, Passengers leaving Wilmington in the morning train, will arrive early the next morning at Baltimore, and reach New York the same evening, without loss of sleep, and with but one change of person and baggage between Weldon and Baltimore, and never entirely night travelling on Rail Roads. To render this route worthy of the travelling public, the company have employed careful and responsible baggage agents, who check all baggage at Weldon through to Baltimore, consequently the traveller has no further trouble with his baggage until he reaches Baltimore.

The Chesapeake Bay Steamers also stop at OLD POINT, to land and receive Passengers, and Passengers who leave Weldon at 3½ o'clock, P. M., arrive at Old Point the same evening.

An arrangement has been entered into, by the different Rail Road and Steamboat Companies, by which the same Through Ticket issued at Charleston, will leave it optionary with the traveller to take either route at Weldon.

An accommodation train leaves Weldon every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings for Portsmouth, Norfolk, and OLD POINT COMFORT. Passengers by either train for Old Point, will reach Old Point the same evening.

For THROUGH TICKETS to Baltimore and New York, and any other information desired, inquire of the Agent at Weldon.

E. N. PETERSON, Agent.

Office Seaboard & R. R. R. Co., Weldon, N. C., May 28th, 1852. 95-3m*

Spring Goods----1852.

JAMES KYLE

IS NOW RECEIVING ABOUT

250 Packages of DRY GOODS,

All of which being purchased for CASH, will be offered at very reduced prices for cash, or on time to punctual customers, either by wholesale or retail.

☞ Bolting Cloths from No. 1 to 10, of the best that is manufactured.

March 22, 1852. 75tf

Plants in Bloom.

I HAVE a dozen varieties of new VERBENAS, of all colors,—pure white, deep crimson, striped, &c.; thirty varieties of the ROSE, blooming. Persons wishing to make selections are invited to call and see them. They will be ready for delivery in the course of the summer and fall.

Many curious and beautiful plants are constantly coming into bloom.

C. LUTTERLOH, Rowan Street.

P. S. Persons wishing Strawberries in any quantity should give notice the day before they are wanted.

On the grounds, 20 cts. per quart.

When sent out, 25 " "

May 17. 91-tf

COTTON YARNS for sale

by the bale, at Factory prices, by

STARR & WILLIAMS.

March 10, 1852. 74tf

LONDON PORTER.

5 CASKS Pints, "Byass" just received and for sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

May 26, 1852. 94-tf

A CARD.

THE return of low water renders it necessary that the Steamer Chatham should be employed as a tow boat. She will not therefore run as heretofore, on any regular days, until further notice.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Ag't

Cape Fear S. B. Co.

May 12, 1852. 90-tf

That POLISH! how it Shines!

10,000 Boxes sold within the last nine months!

A. J. WOODWARD returns his thanks to the public for the unprecedented encouragement he has met with in the manufacture and sale of his celebrated POLISH, and at the same time wishes it understood that he always keeps a supply on hand for wholesale or retail.

Experience has proved that this Polish is unsurpassed for quickness in putting a gloss on boots and shoes, and also in preserving the leather.

Persons wishing to oil their boots can use this Polish with equal success immediately afterwards; the leather should be rubbed as soon as the Polish is applied, before it dries.

This Polish can be found at the store under the Carolinian Printing Office.

Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1852. 67tf

DAILY EXPECTED,

A GENERAL assortment of COOPERS' TOOLS, of the best manufacturers' make, by

E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire proof Store, with his Wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.

He begs to refer to the following gentlemen: R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley and Thos. H. Wright, Esqs.

MILES COSTIN.

Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.

Sept. 12, 1851. 21-y

TOBACCO.

WE have a lot of *prime* common Tobacco, which we will sell by the box very cheap.

J. & T. WADDILL.

May 26, 1852. 94tf

MRS. WALTON,

Mantua-Maker and Milliner,

Has just received a new and beautiful assortment of Spring and Summer **BONNETS,** and expects to receive them monthly as long as the season lasts, and will sell them as cheap, if not cheaper, than any in the market. She expects daily a new and beautiful assortment of Dress Trimmings, Black Lace Shawls, Scarfs and Mantillas. Also Dress and Sacque Patterns of the latest style.

☞ Orders from the country promptly attended to, and country customers may always be sure of getting the latest style of articles or patterns.

March 30, 1852. 78tf

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to us by Bond or Book account due previous to Janu'y 1, 1851, must settle or we will make settlements by legal process.

J. & T. WADDILL.

HARMAN'S HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having taken the large Hotel, formerly known as the Planter's Hotel, situated at the foot of Hay Market, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C., respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is now engaged in refitting the building, which is supplied with entire new Furniture, and is prepared to accommodate the travelling public. Having had some experience in the business in the town of Fittsborough, N. C., he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their company. His rooms are large and airy.

He has large and convenient Stables, and a good and faithful Ostler.

JOHN HARMAN.

Feby 17, 1852. 66tf

SPRING STOCK.

THE undersigned are now receiving their SPRING STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE,

Hats, Caps, and Shoes,

All of which will be sold low to punctual customers as heretofore.

Merchants and others will do well to examine their Stock before making purchases. We will not be undersold.

HALL & SACKETT.

March 11, 1852. 72tf

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have entered into copartnership, under the name and style of

Lawrence & Troy,

For the purpose of doing a general Mercantile and Barter business. We have taken the Store, No. 10 GREEN STREET, formerly occupied by Messrs. John Huske & Son.

GEO. W. LAWRENCE.

JOHN B. TROY, Jr.

Oct. 22, 1851. 35tf

I HAVE just received from New York, my FALL AND WINTER

Stock of Goods,

Consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

☞ I will barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce.

N. KING,

10 miles North of Fayetteville.

Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

IN STORE,

PLOUGHS and Plough Castings, Corn Shellers, Cultivators, Straw Cutters, and Spinning Wheels.

E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

Livery Stable Business.

THE subscriber intends carrying on the above busines as usual. Having added considerable Stock, he will be able to accommodate the public. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance.

J. W. POWERS.

Jan'y 20, 1852. 58tf

ALL those indebted to the subscriber will find their accounts made out by calling at the Foundry which will please be settled as early as convenient.

H. G HALL.

March 6. 71

E. C. HALL,

OF ROME,

Successor of Hall, Sackett & Co.,

IS now receiving his Fall STOCK of GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Saddlery, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries.

A much larger and more general stock than ever opened on the East side of the Cape Fear—which he is prepared and determined to sell to punctual customers, either at wholesale or retail, at greatly reduced prices.

☞ He would call particular attention to his stock of BOOTS AND SHOES. The assortment is unusually large, and of every quality and style; and having been bought for Cash, he can and will sell them very low.

You that wish Bargains will find it to your interest to give the Stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

Always on hand, a general stock of GROCERIES.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST received, my Fall supply of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS, &c., of the best quality, from New York. Also, the latest Report of the New York FASHIONS.

☞ I still continue to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, at my Stand on Hay street, and those who may favor me with their custom may rely on having their work done in a neat and fashionable style, and on the most favorable terms.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.

Oct. 27, 1851. 37tf

NEW GOODS.

WE are now receiving a very large and well selected stock of SPRING Goods, consisting of a full assortment of

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods,

Among which may be found the latest and most fashionable styles of ladies and Gentlemen's DRESS GOODS;

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Ready-made Clothing, Hardware, Groceries, Drugs and Medicines, Saddlery, Crockery, and Glassware.

A large and well selected stock of

Boots and Shoes, and Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gaiters, (very fine.)

SALT, IRON, MOLASSES and NAILS.

We intend selling as cheap as we can, and would be glad if our friends and the public would call and examine our stock.

J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN

March 24, 1852. 76tf

NEW BOOKS.

QUECHY, by the author of the Wide, Wide World; Romanism at Home; by Kirwan, the Farmer's Dictionary, by D. P. Gardner, M. D.; the Wide, Wide World, &c., &c.

Just received

E. J. HALE & SON.

May 22, 1852

Fayetteville Hotel.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS Large and spacious Building has now been in successful operation since May 1850. The Rooms and Furniture of all kinds is new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The Tables always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine Vegetable garden.

Boarders, Lodgers, and Travellers will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be furnished with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the host, we hope, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 48tf

Fayetteville Branch

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. H. White & Underhill,

Drapers, Tailors, and Wholesale and Retail Clothiers,

110 William Street, New York,

AND

Person street, next door to Bank of Cape Fear,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WE would beg leave to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that we have just received our supply of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which comprises a general assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Which will be found worthy the attention of purchasers. Our assortment consists in part of the following:

COATS.—Black and colored cloth Dress, Frock and Sack Coats, all qualities; black and colored Cashmeret ditto; French and English Drap D'Ete ditto; Queen's cloth and Alpaca ditto; Fancy Coats of mottled Crasse and Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Linen and Cotton Ginghams; Brown, buff and white Linens; white grass cloth Sacks, &c., of all qualities.

PANTS.—Of black and col'd Cassimere; fancy single and double ditto; French and English Drap D'Ete ditto; white and col'd Drill ditto; Kentucky Jeans ditto; Satin and French Nankeen ditto, &c.

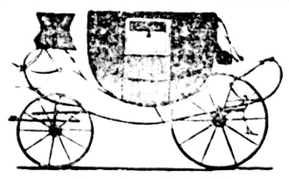
VESTS.—Of black Satin, Bombazine, Alpaca, black and col'd Silks, white and col'd Marseilles ditto; brown and padded Linen, plain and figured Nankeen, Buff, Grass cloth, &c. All of which are offered for sale as low as can be bought in the New York market, at wholesale and retail.

In addition to the above, we shall keep on hand a general assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Cravats, Hosiery, &c. Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings.

The TAILORING DEPARTMENT will be continued as before, and all orders for fine Clothing will be executed in the most fashionable style.

A. H. HART, Agent.

April 8, 1852. 80tf



A. H. WHITFIELD,

Coach and Light Carriage Manufacturer,

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he still continues to carry on the above business in all its branches. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all and give general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail in twelve months (with fair usage) either in workmanship or material, he will repair it without charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work before purchasing, as it cannot be surpassed for style, elegance, and durability. He is determined to sell low for cash or on short time.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and lowest possible prices.

Fayetteville, Feb. 2, 1852. 61tf

BLACK ROCK ACADEMY.

THIS Academy just completed is pleasantly situated in Brunswick County, 21 miles above Wilmington on the main road leading from Wilmington to Fayetteville, in a healthy and agreeable neighborhood. It is a commodious building well adapted for the purposes designed. The Board of Trustees are desirous of engaging the services of a competent MALE and FEMALE TEACHER, and applicants for these situations are requested to communicate with the undersigned as soon as practicable; as it is desirable that the School should go into operation at as early a day as possible.

Address, Robeson's Post Office, Brunswick County, N. C.

M. C. TURRENTINE,

DAVID D. ALLEN.

July 3. 5-2t

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

WE have our Steam Saw Mill in successful operation, 8 miles from Fayetteville, near the Raleigh Stage Road, and are prepared to execute orders in our line. As we run two *Rotary* or *Circular Saws*, we can fill bills at the shortest notice. We can furnish Pine, Poplar and Juniper LUMBER, and of almost any length. Our Lumber, for truthfulness of line and smoothness of face, shall be equal to any ever delivered in market.

JONES & BAREFF.

March 30, 1852. 78tf

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving from N. York, a large and general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Among which are:

Coffee, Sugar, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, Nails, Window Glass, Swedes and English Iron, Sack and Alum Salt, Imperial and Black Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Powder, Shot, Sperm and Fancy Soap.

Also, with a great variety of other articles to which they invite the attention of the public, and which they are determined to sell as low for Cash, or on time to those who pay promptly, as any house in the Southern country.

Produce of all kinds, at the highest market prices, taken in exchange for Goods.

McLEAN & JONES.

Summerville, N. C., Dec. 8, 1851. 47tf

Price of Rags advanced.

☞ PERSONS who have made contracts with J. F. Jordan & Co. for furnishing RAGS, are hereby informed, that we will pay 3½ cents per lb. on all Cotton Rags, Rope and Bagging, delivered to us after this date.

H. BRANSON & SON.

March 11, 1852. 72tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Hawley, (lately occupied by him) where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

FOR SALE.

50 BAGS white Corn Meal, 100 lbs. in a Bag, a fine article for family use.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

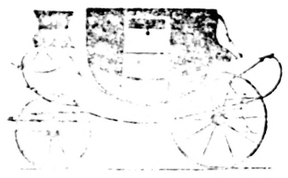
May 4, 1852. 88tf

STAGE leaves WARSAW daily on the arrival of the cars, say 10 o'clock A. M., and arrives in Fayetteville 6 o'clock P. M.

McKINNON & McNEILL.

April 13, 1852. 81tf

Wilmington and Goldsborough papers copy once weekly.



Only Burnt out in Part.

A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the ancient stand, Gillespie street, opposite Liberty Point. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

Having kept the greater portion of his Timber at a distance from the manufactory, he has on hand a large and well selected lot of thoroughly seasoned Timber, of every description used in his business, which enables him to retain as his principal workmen. He is therefore now prepared to do any work in his line in the very best style, and on the most favorable terms—as low as any work of the same quality in N. C.

He has on hand, completely finished,

8 Barouches, for 1 or 2 horses;

6 Rockaways, and 15 Buggies.

Also, nearly finished,

10 Carriages for 2 horses;

20 Barouches for 1 and 2 horses;

12 Rockaways, and 20 Buggies;

All of which are of the most approved plan and finish, as it will compare with any work in the United States for neatness and durability.

Having been engaged in the above business for the past 20 years, his work is well known, and he refers to old customers for proof of its durability.

☞ ALL work warranted for 12 months, and repaired free of charge should it fail by bad workmanship or material, within that time.

☞ REPAIRING executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

June 29, 1852. 3tf

JUST RECEIVED,

100 S. CRUSHED SUGAR.

25 bbls. Wayne County Bacon.

10 bbls. Lard, No. 1.

4 boxes prime Tobacco.

40 bbls. Mackerel.

At Cross Creek Co.

C. BENBOW, Pres't.

March 1, 1852. 69tf

Received on Consignment,

AND for sale cheap, 50 bbls. WHISKEY.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

May 4, 1852. 88tf

WANTED,

20,000 BARRELS of TURPENTINE, for Distillery at the Plank Road Bridge on Big Rockfish. The best market price will be paid. For further information, inquire of John W. Murphy, at the Bridge, or of A. A. McKethan, Fayetteville.

Dec. 18, 1851. 49tf

COTTON YARNS.

WE are always prepared to furnish COTTON YARNS by the bale, at Factory prices.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 14, 1852. 82tf

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1852. 60tf

PAINTS! OILS!! DRUGS!!!

PURE WHITE LEAD,

Linseed Oil,

Whale Oil,

Blake's Fire-proof Paint,

Castor Oil,

Potash,

Yeast Powder,

Epsom Salts, Madder,

Copperas, Spice, Pepper,

Alum, Ginger, Opedeldoc, &c.

Country Merchants will do well to give the subscriber a call. He will sell as low as they can be obtained in the State.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

Fayetteville, May 3. 87tf

DAILY EXPECTED,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of HOLLOW-WARE, by

E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing in the town of Lumberton, between the subscribers, in the Carriage making business, under the style of Rodgers & Gunn, was dissolved on the 20th instant, by mutual consent.

All persons having claims against the late concern, will present them to William W. Gunn for payment; and those indebted will settle with him.

WILLIAM W. GUNN.

JOHN W. RODGERS.

Lumberton, July 2, 1852. 5-3t

Carriage-Making Business.

☞ The Subscriber will, on his own account, carry on the CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS in all its various branches, at the old stand in the town of Lumberton. His personal and undivided attention will be given to every piece of work done in his establishment. He thinks he can safely promise that his work will not suffer in comparison with any in the State.

He returns his thanks for the liberal encouragement heretofore given to him and the late firm of Rodgers & Gunn, and asks for himself a continuance of favor.

WILLIAM W. GUNN.

Lumberton, July 2, 1852. 5-3t

ALFORDSVILLE ACADEMY.

THE first Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 19th day of July, under the care of the Rev. Neill McDonald, whose qualifications for a Teacher cannot be questioned. The building is located on the road leading from Lumberton to Cheraw, 15 miles West of Lumberton, in an excellent neighborhood and of undoubted health.

Terms of Tuition per Session of 5 months:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, and beginners in Arithmetic, $8 00

Arithmetic more advanced, Geography, English Grammar and History, 8 00

Latin, Greek, and higher branches of Mathematics, 10 00

Board can be had within two miles and nearer, for $9 per month, in good families.

WILEY ALFORD.

DUNCAN McNAIR.

JOHN McCALLUM.

J. D. BRIDGERS.

June 26, 1852. 5-3t

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from me in December last, my negro man SOLOMON, who is supposed to be lurking between Mountain Creek and Drowning Creek, about Morrison county line quarter, or Barrett's quarter in Moore county. Said boy is about 30 years old, quite dark, quick spoken, full set of teeth, full 6 feet high, and no mark of the lash as recollected.

I will give Fifty Dollars for the delivery of said negro to me at my house, or Twenty five Dollars in any jail so that I get him.

MARTIN RUSH.

McCallum's Store, Montgomery C.) April 9, 1852.) 93tf

New Goods at Elizabethtown, Bladen County, N. C.

J. M. WOOTEN & Co. are just receiving from New York, a large and carefully selected stock of Goods, consisting in part of Boots and Shoes; Hats, Caps and Bonnets; Hard ware, Hollow-ware and Crockery ware; Staple and Fancy Dry Goods; Ready-made Clothing of all patterns; Paints, Oils and Dyestuffs; Groceries of all kinds; Saddlery, &c., &c., which will be sold cheap, or bartered fairly for country produce. Determined not to be outdone in honorable competition with other firms, and desirous of maintaining and extending our mercantile operations, we tender our thanks to our old and regular customers for their past patronage heretofore, and take this method of inviting a call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

Fayetteville Prices Current.

Corrected for the Carolinian.

Bacon,	lb.	7 @ 8
Bagging,	yd.	12½ @ 13
Bale Rope,	lb.	8 @ 8½
Beeswax,	lb.	20 @ 22
Butter,	lb.	12½ @ 15
Candles,	lb.	12½ @ 13
Coffee,	lb.	10 @ 12½
Corn,	bush.	50 @ 55
Cotton,	lb.	7½ @ 8
Cotton Yarns,	bunch	1 00 @ 1 10
Flour,	bbl.	4 00 @ 4 50
Feathers,	lb.	30 @ 35
Flaxseed,	bush.	75 @ 80
Iron,	lb.	3½ @ 4
Lard,	lb.	8 @ 9
Molasses,	gal.	25 @ 30
Nails,	lb.	5 @ 6
Oats,	bush.	30 @ 35
Peas,	bush.	50 @ 55
Rice,	lb.	3½ @ 4
Salt,	sack	1 75 @ 2 00
Sugar,	lb.	6 @ 8
Tallow,	lb.	8 @ 9
Wheat,	bush.	80 @ 90
Whiskey,	gal.	30 @ 35

FREEMAN & HOUSTON,

MERCHANTS,

Wilmington, N. C.

RESPECTFULLY tender their services to the citizens of New Hanover and adjacent counties, for the transaction of business. The senior partner, D. C. Freeman, is located in the city of New York; the junior partner, George Houston, in Wilmington. If desired, advances will be made on consignments to and from either place. All business entrusted to them will receive proper attention, and orders for goods will be promptly and carefully filled. They keep constantly on hand, in Wilmington, a well selected and general assortment of such articles as are required for family and plantation use, and the retail trade; which they will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash, or in exchange for naval stores or timber produce.

Wilmington, April 10, 1852. 85-3m

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, desirous of removing to the South, offers for sale his valuable TRACT OF LAND, lying in the North corner of Sampson county, near the Johnston and Wayne corner, on the old stage road from Fayetteville to Tarborough, at the fork leading to Clinton, 2 miles from Lee & Grantham's store, containing 640 acres, on which there is a comfortable dwelling and other necessary out-houses. There is sufficient land cleared to employ three or four horses in its cultivation; fine farming land and first rate to improve. It is as healthy a place as there is in the State; has a first rate range for cattle and hogs; good Turpentine, Timber, &c., and about 10,000 Turpentine boxes cut, convenient to distilleries, stores, mills, blacksmith shops, &c. Persons would do well to come and look for themselves, for I am anxious to sell, and will sell low.

BOWDOIN GRANTHAM.

April 20, 1852. 85-3mpd

We are authorized to announce

ALEX'R JOHNSON as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Cumberland county.

June 15, 1852. 100-swlt*tf

☞ ALL & BOLINGER offer for cash the following Castings:

1 set 35 inch Hotchkiss Wheels, $30.

1 Saw Mill Crank and Gudgeon, $20.

1 best cast steel Saws, $5 50.

Rag Irons, 4, 4½, 5, 5½ feet, at 5c. per lb.

The above Castings are warranted to perform well, and are made of the best iron.

Also, Racks and Rollers for Saw Mills, Self-Setters for ditto, Cast iron Rag Wheels for do, Bolts of every description, Grates for burning saw dust in Steam Mills, Mill Spindles, Mill Gearing, Corn Shellers, Fire Backs, Iron ornamental Fences of different patterns, Pulleys, Hangers, and Shafting Castings for Cotton Factories.

March 6, 1852. 71*tf

Threshing Machines with or without Separator.

WE are now putting up at the Fayetteville Foundry a lot of the best GRAIN THRESHERS and HORSE POWERS ever built or introduced in this State. They will be sold for Cash 20 per cent. less than any Machine of the same power built or brought in the State. The castings are light, strong and durable; made from the best No. 1, Pig Iron.

Those in want of them will leave their orders at Fayetteville Foundry soon, in order to enable us to supply demand.

HALL & BOLLINGER.

May 8. 89-3m*

WASHINGTON

Livery Stables,

Hay St., opposite the Methodist E. Church,

Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment have recently added largely to their already fine stock of Horses and Vehicles. Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them the past year, they humbly beg a continuance of the same.

JOHN J. PHILIPS.

ROBERT WOOTEN.

Jan'y 31, 1852. 68*tf

A Printing Establishment for Sale at Auction.

☞ The Printing Establishment late Communicator, on the corner of the Market House in Fayetteville, on the 20th of July next, at 12 o'clock, credit of twelve months for purchasers to extend the sale. A good chance. The materials are in good order.

By order of Trustees.

June 28, 1852. 3-4t

JNO. H. ROSE,

Fayetteville, No. Ca.

WILL receive and forward to any Northern market Cotton, Naval Stores, and other produce, and receive and forward to Fayetteville from the North, Merchandize, Produce, &c., on the most favorable terms.

As Agent for several of the most reliable Insurance Companies in the United States, he is prepared to effect insurance on Cotton, Naval Stores, Merchandize, &c., at the most favorable rates.

Fayetteville, May 1, 1852. 86-tf

Wheeler's Patent Improved Railway Chain Horse Power and One Shot Thresher and Separator.

THE subscriber is prepared to show that he has been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Machines, by the manufacturers, Messrs. Wheeler & Co., of Adams, Mass., and will receive orders at Allaire's Foundry, Long Island, for transportation to Fayetteville, North Carolina, in Raleigh, Columbia, South Carolina, and universally, subject to the approval of purchasers.

The two horse Power and Thresher, to get fastened to Wagon, with 4 horses Machines to run 2 Threshers, $450.

All Machines warranted to be satisfactory, or returned.

Persons desiring Machines, should send their orders in time, that they may be delivered in the Spring.

Address

Wadesborough, July 1, 1852. 3-4t

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1852.

John Taylor, Admr. of Elizabeth Taylor, dec'd, Alexander Woodin and wife Mary, Alexander McKinnon, Alexander McKinnon, Amanda McKinnon, and John McKinnon,

Petition to sell Negroes.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Alexander Woodin and wife Mary, Alexander, Ann Elizabeth and John McKinnon, children and heirs at law of Alexander Kinnon, deceased, and Catharine Kinnon, widow, now residents of the State of Mississippi, as stated in the petition, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, for six weeks, notifying the said Alexander Woodin and wife Mary, Alexander, Ann Elizabeth and John McKinnon, to be and appear at the next term of the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in August next, and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and a decree entered accordingly.

Witness, Shubrach Pope, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday in August, A. D